

# DAILY REPORT

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ABE TO URGE U.S. TO APPROVE PLO PARTICIPATION

OW210729 Tokyo KYODO in English 0724 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Jeddah, July 21 KYODO -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe indicated Sunday he will urge the United States to approve the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in Mideast peace talks. I want to frankly inform the U.S. of the contents of my talks with Mideast leaders so that the U.S. will not make misjudgment, Abe said without going into details. He said Japan's readiness to extend rehabilitation aid after a conflict has been solved is important to generate an atmosphere conducive to peaceful solution of the conflict. Japan is in no position to become directly involved in ending the conflict but can contribute to building up an environment for peace efforts by the United Nations and other third parties, Abe said.

Abe Tours Middle East

For Jordanian, Syrian, and Gulf media accounts of the visit to the Middle East by a delegation led by Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, see the Jordanian section of the 16 July Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

LDP SEEKS TO ESTABLISH OFFICIAL TIES WITH CPSU

OW200735 Tokyo KYODO in English 0705 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Tokyo, July 20 KYODO -- Wataru Hiraizumi, director of the International Bureau of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP), said Saturday that the party is seeking to establish official ties with the Soviet Communist Party. The move is likely to arouse international attention due to the present uneasy relationship between Japan and the Soviet Union, political observers say. The LDP has never had official ties with any communist party except the Chinese.

Hiraizumi said the two parties may have common problems such as the issue of revitalization of the party structure, and would be able to exchange views. The LDP hopes to establish contacts with the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party for the talks, but it seems likely that Hiraizumi will visit Moscow if necessary to negotiate the details. There is a strong anti-Soviet feeling within the LDP stemming from the territorial issue concerning the Northern Islands, and the present move initiated by Hiraizumi is expected to face intraparty criticism.

JSP DIVIDED OVER PLANNED VISIT TO SEOUL

OW210627 Tokyo KYODO in English 0624 GMT 21 July 85

[Text] Tokyo, July 21 KYODO -- The Japan Socialist Party (JSP) is sharply divided over a planned visit to South Korea by a delegation led by a senior party member early next month. The largest Japanese opposition party, which is closely associated with North Korea, has banned official contact between JSP members of parliament and South Korea. Former JSP Secretary General Koichi Yamamoto embarrassed party executives when he visited Seoul late last year even though he went there privately as he has retired from active politics.

As to the planned visit, delegation leader Sanji Muto said: "We will not let party executives say anything about our trip to South Korea this time." Muto, a former JSP policy board chairman, said he had asked the party leadership to approve his Seoul visit on several occasions



"Every time, party executives asked me to put off the trip due to the tight diplomatic schedule (involving JSP leaders)," Muto said. He said an official invitation from South Korea's National Assembly Speaker Yi Chae-Hyong is expected Monday at the earliest.

Muto, regarded as a "rightist" in the party's factional affiliation, said more than 10 JSP Diet members intend to visit South Korea. Obviously this is unhappy news to JSP leaders as party chairman Masashi Ishibashi was quoted as saying: "We are not pleased with such an action." "The question is what benefit (JSP Dietmen) could produce by visiting South Korea at this time," he was quoted as telling his aides.

Controversy over the Seoul visit comes at a time when party leaders are faced with many problems, including preparation of a declaration for a fresh start of the largest but weakening opposition party, how to deal with nuclear power plans and strengthening of the party organization following its defeat in the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly elections earlier this month. JSP sources said JSP Secretary General Makoto Tanabe does not reject the planned Seoul visit outright but that he favors inviting a delegation of South Korea's largest opposition New Korea Democratic Party to Japan first before a trip to South Korea by JSP officials.

#### FISHERIES AGENCY SAYS IWC BAN 'INEVITABLE'

OW200201 Tokyo KYODO in English 0153 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Tokyo, July 20 KYODO -- Japan's Fisheries Agency said Saturday an International Whaling Commission (IWC) decision aimed at banning the country's sperm whale hunting in the North Pacific during and after the 1988-1989 hunting season is "dissatisfying" but "inevitable." The IWC decided Friday to designate sperm whales as a protected species between October 1988 and March 1989 at the end of a five-day meeting held in the south coast resort town of Bournemouth, England. The 41-member body also agreed that such protection could start earlier upon recommendations by the IWC's science committee.

The Fisheries Agency said that at least one year of sperm whale hunting is thus probably secure, because the science committee will not meet again until next year. Japan has objected to the protection of the sperm whale, the mainstay of the country's whaling industry. Japan managed to reach agreement with the United States late last year on a 1986 and 1987 catch quota of 200 whales per year, down from 400 this year.

During the latest IWC general meeting, Sweden called for the protection of sperm whales, trying to prevent Japan from whaling for the two years agreed upon with the U.S. Japan is one of the whaling countries which have objected to an earlier IWC decision to ban commercial whaling indefinitely from January 1, 1986. Such an objection, if filed formally, gives a nation the right to continue whaling, because IWC decisions are not binding.

Japan has declared it will comply with the commercial whaling ban after March 1988. The IWC agreed to hold its next general meeting beginning June 13, 1986, in the southern port city of Malmo, Sweden.

1986 BUDGET REQUEST GUIDELINES DRAWN UP

OW210933 Tokyo KYODO in English 0901 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Tokyo, July 21 KYODO -- The Finance Ministry has decided to maintain austerity in fiscal 1986 budget-making for four years straight, according to ministry sources. The ministry drew up an outline of the fiscal 1986 budget request guidelines over the weekend, holding down the increase in general outlay appropriation requests to 450 billion yen, up 1.4 percent over the current year.

The sources said this is aimed at limiting the general outlay (general-account budget minus bond servicing cost and government tax grants to local administrations) appropriation requests in fiscal 1986 tentatively to about 33 trillion yen, compared with 32.59 trillion yen in fiscal 1985. According to the sources, the proposed maximum allowable increase in the appropriation requests is well over the 280 billion yen limit set for fiscal 1985, because, while the state's financial burden in fiscal 1985 will decline by 180 billion yen from the previous year under the revised local financial system, there will be no such decrease in fiscal 1986.

The sources said the ministry plans to set the general outlay appropriations for fiscal 1986 lower than the level for the previous year for the fourth consecutive year. The Cabinet will decide on fiscal 1986 budget request guidelines at its meeting Friday. However, in view of strong demand for an appreciable increase in the defense and social security appropriations, negotiations between the Finance Ministry and the Defense Agency and the Ministry of Health and Welfare over their budget requests will face difficulties, the sources said. About 11 trillion yen in appropriations -- roughly a third of the 33 trillion yen ceiling on total general outlay budget requests, will be subject to cuts.

The Finance Ministry will call for a cut of 10 percent, in principle, in the overhead cost portion -- about 4 trillion yen, and a reduction of 5 percent in the investment outlay portion -- about 7 trillion yen, the sources said. The ministry estimated that the appropriations for overhead costs, such as general administration expenses, and those for investment outlay, such as public works spending, could be curtailed by about 750 billion yen from the fiscal 1985 level.

However, the sources said the ministry intends to permit an increase of about 900 billion yen in the budget requests for defense, science and technology, annuity, payroll, official development assistance and energy over the fiscal 1985 level. There will be an unavoidable increase of close to 300 billion yen in other appropriations, according to the sources. The ministries and agencies are expected to submit their budget requests, based on the guidelines, to the budget authorities by the end of August. The Finance Ministry will then begin compiling the fiscal 1986 budget.

SOUTH'S ATTITUDE AT RED CROSS CONTACT CONDEMNED

## NODONG SINMUN Commentary

SK220616 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2149 GMT 20 Jul 85

[NODONG SINMUN 21 July commentary: "Is It Really a Stand To Resolve Problems?"]

[Text] Two rounds of working-level contacts between delegates to the North-South Red Cross talks at Panmunjom ended without any agreement. This runs counter to the expectation of the brethren in the North and the South who want an early improvement of North-South relations. What brought about such a consequence? The South Korean side is entirely to blame for this.

As has been reported, at the first working-level contact on 15 July, our side put forward a package proposal encompassing the name of the visiting group, its composition, the length of stay, the time and method of the exchange, the exchange of art troupes and home-visiting groups, and the question of ensuring conveniences and personal safety. This proposal by our side has aroused unanimous sympathy at home and abroad because it is fair, aboveboard, and realistic.

It is general public opinion that if our proposal is agreed upon intact, all things can be resolved. However, while talking about the need to realize the exchange of visiting groups, the South Korean side has acted differently.

To begin with, the South Korean side's proposal itself is not a reasonable one. In defining the size of the art troupe and the home-visiting groups, the South Korean side insisted on reducing the size of the art troupe which we proposed and preposterously enlarging the size of the home-visiting group which it proposed. This is a unilateral proposal running counter to the principle of fairness and impartiality that should be adhered to in the talks between the two sides and, therefore, cannot be regarded as an act intended to make it possible to reach agreement on the question.

In connection with the question of the destinations of the home-visiting groups, the South Korean side also came up with a matter that was far-fetched and unreasonable, contravening the agreement reached at the eighth full-fledged talks.

The question of home-visits of separated family members and relatives is, by nature, a question that can be resolved automatically in the course of the discussion of the agenda of full-fledged talks. This is why the two sides agreed to the exchange of home-visiting groups as symbolical work at the eighth full-fledged talks. The chief and deputy chief delegates of the South Korean side themselves proposed designating Pyongyang and Seoul as the destinations of visits at the talks.

However, at the working-level contact, the South Korean side proposed addressing the question differently, contravening the agreement reached at the eighth full-fledged talks. This is not a reasonable act.

With regard to the time of the exchange of art troupes and home-visiting groups, too, the South Korean side proposed postponing them until September without justifiable reason, contravening the agreement to conduct the exchange in August, when the 40th anniversary of national liberation is marked. At the same time, it put forward a series of restrictions on the performance of the art troupes in the area of the opposite side and on the exchange of home-visiting groups.



The purpose of the visit of responsible persons of the Red Cross organizations of the two sides to the area of the other side in August, accompanying their respective art troupe and home-visiting group, is to promote the significance of the 40th anniversary of national liberation and to create an atmosphere of national reconciliation and unity.

Nevertheless, if the exchange of the art troupes and the home-visiting groups is postponed until September, thereby making it a case of blowing trumpets after the fair if the introduction of the performance of the art troupe is prohibited, and if even the exchange of opinion among family members and relatives who meet for the first time in 40 years is controlled, what significance on earth can we expect from this exchange? We cannot but assess the South Korean side's proposal as an unwarranted one devoid of fairness and faith at bilateral talks and as an ignorant one disregarding international usage, common sense, and even Red Cross humanitarianism.

The South Korean side not only refused to withdraw its unjustifiable proposal, but also tried to delay discussion of the question of the destinations of home-visiting groups, stating that it had not agreed on this question at the full-fledged talks. Furthermore, the South Korean side came to the site of the working-level contact with no preparations, and went so far as to engage in the ugly behavior of rereading the statement that it read at the past contact, while we showed our sincerity by coming up with a new comprehensive idea. Judging from the stand and position toward dialogue of the South Korean side, it has no desire to successfully achieve an exchange of visits.

How can the attitude toward dialogue in which, at the bilateral talks, the working-level delegates, who have no virtual power, not only reversed the question agreed upon at the past full-fledged talks, contravening fairness, but also simply tried to kill time by showing up, with no prior preparations, at the site of talks where important problems concerning alleviating the sufferings of the nation are to be discussed, be regarded as an attitude contributing to resolving the questions? It appears that the South Korean side is foolishly trying to gain popularity among the separated brethren over the question of the destinations of the home-visiting groups. However, this is a foolish attempt.

Aside from the South Korean authorities' maneuvers to perpetuate division, turning a deaf ear to the sufferings of the divided nation, it has been reported recently that numerous people in Taegu whose hometowns were in the North are suffering infringement upon their rights and starvation because of the persecution and indifference of the authorities. The South Korean side should not think that it can easily wear the garment of humanitarianism. We told the South Korean side to come to the contact when it thinks that it can reach an agreement on our just proposal after studying it. Whether the exchange of visits of the art troupes and the home-visiting groups is realized or not depends entirely on the attitude of the South Korean side.

#### South Said 'Laying Obstacle'

SK220457 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1321 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Unattributed talk: "Contemptible Act Laying an Obstacle to North-South Dialogue"]

[Text] As has been reported, the second working-level contact between the delegates to the North-South Red Cross talks, which was held on 19 July, ended without any progress and without deciding on even the date for the next contact, due to the South Korean side's unreasonable acts.



That day, the puppets were repeating only their unreasonable stubbornness, not accepting any of our proposals with regard to the title, the formation, and the length of stay of each other's visiting groups to be led by the presidents of the North-South Red Cross societies, to the question of exchanges of performances by art troupes, and to the question of home-visiting groups -- the proposals which had already been put forth earlier, at first contact.

Durthmore, the South side made a far-fetched decision to reject even the matters which were agreed upon at the eighth meeting of the North-South Red Cross talks, which was held last May, in accordance with the proposal put forth by it. This is a contemptible act of laying an artificial obstacle to dialogue.

This is true in view of various attached conditions alone which the South side put forth in connection with the question of exchanges of performances by the art troupes. They [the South side] called for enlarging the size of home-visiting groups, which they proposed, but called for reducing the size of art troupes, which we proposed.

Also, under the pretext of the preparations for performances and the like, they stressed the need to postpone the time of the exchange of performances by art troupes to the end of September, although it had already been agreed that they would be given on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the national liberation.

Also, in connection with the exchanges of performances by art troupes, the South side rejected such factors as ideological and political inclination, and the equipment, stage properties, stage sets, and music which contain the inclination of political and mass propaganda. Furthermore, it opposed even the introductory speeches by masters of ceremony at performances and the putting up of posters introducing performances. This is a far-fetched logic of excessively running counter to the common sense and the international practices as well as to the goal and purport to mutually exchange art troupes with the 40th anniversary of the fatherland's liberation as momentum.

We are stressing the need to mutually exchange the art troupes to give performances on the 40th anniversary of the fatherland's liberation. This originates from the noble spirit of trying to remove the accumulated misunderstanding and mistrust between the North and the South, through art performances, promote mutual understanding, and to create a favorable atmosphere for the fatherland's reunification.

This notwithstanding, what if various restrictions are attached, including the bans on the masters of ceremony from making introductory speeches at performances, on the contents of performances from being freely worked out in conformity with the purport of the art troupes, and on the posters introducing performances from being put up? This not only runs counter to the original goal of the exchanges of performances by art troupes, but also contradicts the fundamental practices.

The selection of contents of performances by art troupes is a question related to a basic right with which a relevant art troupe could decide by itself in conformity with the goal and purport of the performances by such an art troupe. Also, the question of live coverage of the art performances and putting up posters introducing the contents of performances is a fundamental question which has remained a practice up to date since the means of live coverage was introduced and the history of theaters began.

Carrying live coverage and showing the art performances, which would be given for the first time in the history of the 40-year-long division, to the compatriots by mobilizing the modern means of live coverage would be rather good. There is nothing wrong with them.

This notwithstanding, if the relevant events are not allowed to be carried live, the posters introducing performances are not allowed to be put up, and the masters of ceremony are not allowed to even make introductory speeches, then, how can such things be called art performances and where else does such a breach of propriety exist for the compatriots who would come to see the performances?

To begin with, the very idea of trying to discuss such a question concerning the conditions attached to the art performances at a Red Cross working-level contact is unreasonable. In particular, with regard to the question of exchanges of performances by art troupes, because this is the question which was already agreed upon at the eighth full-dress meeting, the working-level contacts are supposed to discuss and reach agreements concerning how to carry out the exchanges of performances by art troupes better and more sincerely in conformity with the expectations of the nation. This notwithstanding, the South Korean side remained stubborn, putting forth a question beyond the authority of the delegates to the working-level contact. This can only be regarded as a deliberate act aimed at laying an artificial obstacle in the way of dialogue.

The fact that various restrictions were put forth to the work of exchanging art performances means that one is not, in effect, interested in this work.

The South side should retract its unreasonable stubbornness, and sincerely work to smoothly resolve all pending issues, including the question of exchanges of performances by art troupes.

#### NODONG SINMUN REJECTS SOUTH'S PLAN FOR UN ENTRY

SK220454 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0839 GMT 21 Jul 85

[NODONG SINMUN 21 July commentary: "Splittist Intention Was Again Revealed"]

[Text] In a press conference held a few days ago, the puppet South Korean foreign minister raved that he will pursue sole entry into the United Nations, altering the previous policy of simultaneous entry of North and South Korea. He also said that he will concentrate diplomatic efforts on creating an international atmosphere favorable to entry into the United Nations at this year's 40th UN General Assembly. In addition, the puppet ambassador to the United Nations also babbled that South Korea's entry into the United Nations, irrespective of the North's entry, is the policy of South Korea.

This shows that the Chon Tu-hwan clique's maneuvers to perpetuate the nation's division, following the U.S. imperialists' two-Koreas policy, are growing more undisguised.

As is known, the plan of entry into the United Nations put forth by the puppets is a plan for division worked out by the U.S. imperialists and adopted by the former dictator as his policy. It is a plan designed to fabricate two Koreas by legalizing Korea's division in the name of the United Nations and making this internationally recognized.

Thus, the puppets' maneuvers for entry into the United Nations faced, from the very beginning, strong rejection by the UN member nations and public opinion at home and abroad.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is maneuvering to realize this plan, instead of drawing a lesson. This clearly shows the treacherous nature of the rascals who are attempting to perpetuate the nation's division by following the U.S. imperialists' two-Koreas policy.

The puppet South Korean foreign minister also babbled that the issue of the Korean peninsula should be resolved through direct dialogue between the North and the South. In the reply to our proposal for North-South parliamentary talks, the South side proposed to us that the issue of establishing a unified constitution be discussed. If the South side truly intended to resolve the question of the Korean peninsula through dialogue, and wanted to advance on the road of reunification, how could it continuously adhere to the divisionist maneuver of entry into the United Nations?

The maneuvers for entry into the United Nations, aimed at permanently dividing Korea into two, and dialogue and discussion of reunification cannot be consistent with each other. The South side's maneuvers only revealed that the direct dialogue and establishment of a unified constitution advocated by it are nothing but deceitful slogans. In fact, discussing merely the issue of establishing a unified constitution by sitting face to face without advancing any realistic plan to solve the reunification question is aimed at avoiding the solution of such important problems as relaxing tensions and at maintaining division while hanging out the signboard of dialogue.

That day, the puppet foreign minister said that the entry of the North and the South into the United Nations is desirable for relaxing tensions on the Korean peninsula, talking as if the entry of South Korea into the United Nations is natural. This is a ridiculous assertion aimed at distorting the truth. The strained situation created on the Korean peninsula is not a result of the fact that the North and the South have not entered the United Nations. Such a situation is caused by division of our country and by the Chon Tu-hwan clique's new war provocation maneuvers, which have been strengthened by following the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war.

As long as the South Korean puppets are continuously pursuing the divisionist line of entry into the United Nations while strengthening the maneuvers for confrontation and war against us, together with the U.S. imperialists, the reality between the North and the South, which are in a state of confrontation, will be further extended to an international scale and the tensions will be further aggravated. In order for one to relax the tensions of the nation through dialogue and to pioneer the road of reunification, one should first assume a correct attitude toward dialogue. If the South Korean authorities continuously adhere to the two-Koreas policy as they have done in the past, we cannot expect the hoped-for results of dialogue no matter how often we may hold talks with each other. This is a lesson shown by the dialogue held in the early 1970's. The road of providing a precondition for peace and peaceful reunification by relaxing tensions in Korea involves holding tripartite talks at an early date, as we proposed, and holding the North-South parliamentary talks, and announcing a joint declaration of nonaggression between the same people even before tripartite talks are realized.

Babbling about relaxation of tensions, reunification, and so forth while attempting to perpetuate the division through entry into the United Nations, ignoring such a realistic and reasonable plan, is a mockery against all the people aspiring for peace and peaceful reunification. If the Chon Tu-hwan clique continuously advances along the road of perpetuating the division, betraying us and following the U.S. imperialists' two-Koreas policy, it will only face greater denunciation by all the people and the world's people.

#### SOUTH'S 'UNIFIED CONSTITUTION' CONCEPT REJECTED

SK221050 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0953 GMT 19 Jul 85

[NODONG SINMUN 19 July commentary: "Dictator's Gibberish"]

[Text] The puppet president and the National Assembly speaker spoke at a ceremony held in Seoul on 17 July to commemorate Constitution Day.



Their speeches consistently beautified and embellished the fascist military rule enforced in South Korea by shrouding it with the cloak of parliamentary politics. They boisterously praised South Korea, which just and fair public opinion at home and abroad has branded as a zone where human rights are violated, as a democratic showcase in which parliamentary politics have been put into practice.

The Constitution in South Korea has been used as a toy for the dictators to prolong their term in power. It is ridiculous for those concerned to babble about parliamentary politics by waving the Constitution, which has only been used in maintaining the fascist dictatorial system while violating basic human rights, such as freedom of the press, publication, assembly, and association, and while failing to help the people find jobs.

The South Korean dictator said that he would transfer power in 1988 when his 7-year presidential term expires and would establish a tradition of the peaceful transfer of power in the history of parliamentary politics. This is a drama designed to suppress seething public opinion against dictatorial rule by creating illusions among the people and to save the chaotic political situation. No successive dictators in South Korea have voluntarily transferred power. Today, the demand for democratization has been subjected to cruel oppression, and violent agencies, such as the army, the police, and intelligence networks, have increased. This is a sign not of the peaceful transfer of power but for laying a foundation for long-term power. Since he changed the 4-year presidential term, as stipulated in the Constitution, to 7 years, the present dictator has dreamt of long-term power. His theory of the peaceful transfer of power resembles a thief preaching that he will show benevolence.

While referring to the North-South parliamentary talks and once again coming up with the issue of adopting a unified constitution, they boisterously and recklessly described the present South Korean Constitution as one based on free democracy as a unified constitution encompassing the North and the South. The unified constitution that they proposed for discussion at the North-South parliamentary talks was none other than the puppet constitution of South Korea. It is very absurd and outrageous for them to come up with the preposterous issue of a unified constitution, revealing a wild desire for northward invasion, when dialogue was being held to dispel mistrust and misunderstanding caused in the course of the continuation of division between the North and the South, to achieve trust and understanding, and to improve and develop relations.

They said that the puppet constitution has inherited the legitimacy of the nation. It is incomprehensible for them to insolently utter such words while leaving South Korea to be degraded into a colonial and military base for the U.S. imperialists and while failing to exercise sovereignty. Finding the legitimacy of a nation in South Korea, which lacks sovereignty, can be compared to an attempt to find a rose in a garbage can.

Raising a fuss by coming up with a unified constitution -- babbling about free democracy and about the legitimacy of the nation -- is an act of blowing the trumpet of northward invasion by forcing the fascist ruling system in South Korea on us.

The reunification of our country is not a question of eating someone or being eaten, but a question of cementing the severed blood ties based on the national idea and of restoring sovereignty on a pan-national scale. This end can only be achieved by rejecting foreign forces and by founding a confederal state, leaving the two systems existing in the North and South intact.

The South Korean authorities should correctly realize that they will gain nothing by using a piratic method and should behave discreetly.



The speeches made by the puppets on Constitution Day were sordid and treacherous gibberish designed to justify their fascist rule, to maintain long-term power, and to continuously lay obstacles on the road toward the reunification of the country by running counter to the trends of the time for the democratization of South Korean society, for the improvement of relations between the North and South, and for the attainment of the country's reunification. The futile maneuvers of the puppets to challenge the people's desire will only deepen their isolation.

PAPER DENOUNCES WEINBERGER'S 'COMMITMENT' REMARK

SK201205 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0932 GMT 20 Jul 85

[NODONG SINMUN 29 July commentary: "Stereotyped Trumpet-Blowing About Commitment"]

[Text] In a meeting with members of the Asia Soviet at the U.S. State Department a few days ago, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger blew the trumpet about the so-called U.S. commitment to South Korea for a while. He went so far as to utter preposterous remarks to the effect that South Korea has been able to maintain stability thanks to the strong commitment of the United States.

Of course, Weinberger is not the first person who blew the trumpet about U.S. commitments to South Korea. Whenever they found it necessary to justify their aggressive policy toward South Korea and to further strengthen such a policy, the U.S. ruling clique and military brass used this theory of commitment as if it were an indispensable ingredient in a prescribed medication.

By all means, Weinberger must have felt this need more urgently than anybody else. The degree of uneasiness and agony prevailing in the Pentagon and the White House can be judged by a series of recent developments cropping up in South Korea. Almost daily, the youths, students, and people of all walks of life in South Korea are rising up to join in the antifascist struggle for democratization and the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, shouting such slogans as "Let us overthrow the dictatorship," "Chon Tu-hwan, step down," and "The United States should make a public apology."

Also, in the midst of North-South contacts and talks that are being conducted thanks to our initiative, proposals, and generosity, the sentiment of reunification is growing among the South Korean people and overseas Korean compatriots, and the social circles in Asia and the world are raising their voices opposing the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their policy of division and war.

In the face of such developments, Weinberger, in his capacity as U.S. defense secretary, obviously intended to camouflage the crisis of the U.S. colonial rule over South Korea and defend its policy of aggression. It is in this context that he patronized the puppets by uttering such nonsensical remarks about South Korea achieving stability and strength serving as a key to the political development in South Korea.

Weinberger's recent trumpet-blowing about commitment is nothing more than the snatch of a song. However, this short snatch of a song contains a much less revealed monologue that he did not sing but kept to himself.

The U.S. imperialists' commitment to South Korea is nothing but a commitment to perpetuate the U.S. imperialist aggression forces' occupation of South Korea, shore up traitor Chon Tu-hwan and the puppet regime with bayonets, and keep a hold on South Korea as a colony and military base of the United States and as an advance base for a war of northward invasion. This is clear to anyone.

It is no secret that a few years back Weinberger babbled that South Korea is the forefront of U.S. strategy, that he pledged that the United States would not withdraw U.S. troops stationed in South Korea, and that he took the lead in strengthening the fascist colonial rule there and the policy of division and war. His talk about maturity of relations between the United States and South Korea meant that the U.S. imperialists' political, economic, and military domination and control over the puppets had been strengthened further through deepened aggressive commitments to South Korea. On the strength of maturity of such relations, the puppets are executing with increased frenzy the U.S. imperialists' policies of fascism, division, and war.

The U.S. imperialists will never be able to camouflage their aggressive policy no matter how frequently they repeat the theory of commitment to South Korea.

#### MEETING HELD IN LENINGRAD ON SOLIDARITY MONTH

SK210725 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] According to a TASS report, a meeting of the activists of the Leningrad Chapter of the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society was held on 16 July on the occasion of the month of solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people to force foreign forces to withdraw from South Korea and to reunify the country in a peaceful and democratic manner. Invited to this meeting was the visiting delegation of the International Department of the WPK Central Committee led by Kwon Min-chun, deputy department chief of the WPK Central Committee.

(Yevgeni Moryakov), member of the Standing Committee of the Leningrad Committee of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, and delegation leader Kuon Min-chun spoke at the meeting. In his speech (Yevgeni Moryakov) said that solidarity functions being held in the Soviet Union clearly show that the will of the Soviet Union to strengthen friendship with the Korean people is invariable and that the Soviet Union is ready to support in various ways the effort of the DPRK Government to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula and to reunify the country peacefully. He then emphatically said that the workers of Leningrad demand that the aggressive attempt of the imperialists to further expand U.S. military deployment in South Korea be frustrated.

#### SOLIDARITY MEETINGS HELD IN BULGARIA, CUBA

SK191206 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Pyongyang July 19 (KCNA)-- Meetings of solidarity with the Korean people were held in foreign countries on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle (June 25-July 27).

A central meeting was held on July 9 in Sofia, Bulgaria. The meeting sponsored by the Bulgaria-Korea Friendship Association was attended by Demir Borachev, vice-chairman of the National Council of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front and chairman of the Bulgaria-Korea Friendship Association; Slavcho Trunski, chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa; and Georgi Dimitrov Goshkin, chairman of the National Peace Committee of Bulgaria, who are members of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party; other political and public figures and working people in the city, over 500 in all.

Speaking at the meeting, the vice-minister of education of Bulgaria noted that the U.S. imperialists and Chon Tu-hwan the puppet are scheming to perpetuate the division of Korea and said:

The peaceful reunification of Korea can be realised only when the United States withdraws its troops and lethal weapons from South Korea in accordance with the resolution of the 30th session of the U.N. General Assembly. Bulgaria invariably and always supports the Korean people's struggle to achieve the country's peaceful reunification on a democratic principle without any outside interference.

Rene Anillo Capote, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and general secretary of the Organisation of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America made a speech at a meeting which was held on July 2 in Cuba under the sponsorship of the Organisation of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists are obstructing North-South talks and the author of the "two Koreas" plot, he strongly demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from South Korea and expressed support to the DPRK's peace proposals.

A solidarity meeting was held at an industrial enterprise in Pinar del Rio Province on June 27. A speech was made by Juan Jose Leon, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Cuban Committee for Supporting Korea's reunification. Referring to the fact that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has advanced proposals for national reunification on over 200 occasions, he expressed support to the DPRK proposals for tripartite talks and North-South parliamentary talks. Pointing to the friendly relations between Cuba and Korea he said that the Cuban and the Korean people would fight shoulder to shoulder till imperialism has been wiped off the surface of the globe.

A meeting of solidarity was held on June 27 at a cooperative farm in Pinar del Rio Province.

#### PHOTO, FILM SHOW MARKS CUBAN ANNIVERSARY

SK191535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 19 (KCNA) — A photo exhibition and film show were arranged yesterday in Pyongyang under the co-sponsorship of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Korea-Cuba Solidarity Committee on the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the armed uprising of the Cuban people. Present there were Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, other personages concerned and working people in the city. Invited there were Gilda Lopez, charge d'affaires ad interim, and officials, of the Cuban Embassy in Pyongyang. The attendants saw photographs showing the successes achieved by the Cuban people in the revolution and construction and appreciated a Cuban feature film.

#### FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION DEPARTS

SK191140 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 19 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the French Communist Party [FCP] headed by Maxime Gremetz, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the FCP, left here Friday by air after a 5-day visit to Korea. It was seen off at the airport by Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and others.

While staying in Korea, the delegation was received by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and shown round Pyongyang and local areas.



PRELIMINARY PARLIAMENTARY TALKS TO BE HELD 23 JULY

SK220525 Seoul YONHAP in English 0511 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Seoul, July 22 (YONHAP) -- A preliminary meeting for the arrangement of inter-Korean parliamentary talks between Seoul and Pyongyang has been scheduled for Tuesday at the truce village of Panmunjom. Five legislators from South Korea and five from North Korea will meet in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom at 10 a.m. local time (01:00 GMT). The meeting will be the first of its kind since the Korean peninsula was divided in 1945.

Rep. Kwon Chong-tal, chairman of the South Korean National Assembly Home Affairs Committee, will head the South Korean delegation to the upcoming preliminary meeting. The four other delegates are Rep. Chong Si-chae of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, Reps. Sin Sun-pom and Pak Kwan-yong of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, and Rep. Kang Kyong-sik of the minor opposition Korea National Party. Representing Pyongyang will be five legislators from the North Korean Supreme People's Assembly.

In April, North Korea proposed that inter-Korean parliamentary talks be held to discuss the drafting of a non-aggression pact between Seoul and Pyongyang. In response, South Korea made a counterproposal that the delegates to the inter-parliamentary meeting discuss the formation of a consultative body that would write a national constitution for a unified Korea.

High on the agenda of the preliminary meeting will be the selection of topics for discussion at the proposed inter-Korean parliamentary talks, political observers here said Monday.

ANALYSIS, COMMENT ON 19 JULY RED CROSS CONTACT

## Visits With North 'Uncertain'

SK200808 Seoul YONHAP in English 0656 GMT 20 Jul 85

["News Analysis" by Kim Tae-shik]

[Text] Seoul, July 20 (OANA-YONHAP) -- The prospects for arranging exchange visits by separated family members and performing art troupes in South and North Korea grew uncertain after Red Cross officials failed to make any progress in their second working level meeting on Friday.

The South and North Korean delegations locked horns over the issue of designating the sites to be visited by dispersed family members. The matter of visiting sites is the most significant issue involving the exchange of visiting groups.

The North Korean delegates, repeating their previous position that the homecoming visits should be limited to Seoul and Pyongyang, showed a negative and unconciliatory attitude during the meeting. They even refused to agree to set a date for the next meeting, insisting that the date be settled later. The South Korean delegates proposed that the two sides meet again next Thursday. At the end of the closed-door meeting, which lasted for one hour and 37 minutes, the North Koreans said, "give us a telephone call when your side is ready to agree to our proposal."

Especially noteworthy in Friday's meeting was the fact that the North Korean delegates slandered the South.



Although the North Koreans refrained from slandering during the eighth plenary Red Cross meeting in May and during the working-level meeting on Monday, they called South Korea's proposals "unrealistic and unreasonable" at the latest working-level meeting on Friday. They also said that Seoul's position on the issue of visiting sites was blocking the progress of the negotiations. Such a sudden change of attitude on the part of the North Korean delegates casts suspicion on the sincerity of their intentions to arrange the exchange of visits, political observers here said. As a result of the deadlocked meeting on Friday, the issue of exchange visits apparently has regressed to the starting point, they added.

The North Korean delegates also hinted that the working-level meeting was not a proper forum for discussing the exchange of visits. Instead, they suggested, that the issue should be dealt with in a plenary Red Cross conference. Therefore, the issue could be postponed until the ninth plenary meeting, schedule for Aug. 27 in Pyongyang.

The South Korean delegates, on the other hand, showed a flexible attitude on the issue of the sizes of the homecoming groups and performing art troupes. Observers said that the North Koreans may have been embarrassed when the South Koreans accepted their proposal that the size of the performing art troupes to be the same as that of the homecoming groups. Pyongyang opposes the visits by separated family members to their home towns because the visits would expose the oppression of North Korean society and would reveal the inconsistencies between the government's propaganda and the reality of life in North Korea, the observers explained.

North Korea's position on the issue of visiting sites is not only nonsense; it also disappoints all the separated family members in South and North Korea, they said. Pyongyang should back down from its unreasonable insistence and should respond sincerely to the dialogue in order to relieve the pains of the dispersed family members, they added.

#### KOREA HERALD on Talks Breakdown

SK210005 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Jul 85 p 4.

[Editorial: "Pyongyang Must Stop Dilly-Dallying With Hometown Visit Plan"]

[Text] Our expectations were high after south and north Korea, at their full-dress Red Cross talks held in Seoul in May, agreed to exchange hometown visits for dispersed families and folk art troupes. It was the first concrete accord between the Red Cross bodies of the divided peninsula in 13 years, thus our hopes soared. That hope grew still more when both sides, at their follow-up Red Cross meeting last Monday, agreed to begin the exchanges in September. All this led to optimistic prospects for progress in the inter-Korean dialogue.

But we were disappointed Friday when the second follow-up meeting produced nothing and, worse yet, was virtually ruptured. Our earlier expectations made our dismay all the more intense.

The breakdown was caused by Pyongyang's insistence that the sites for hometown visits be restricted to Seoul and Pyongyang. The Pyongyang delegation left the conference room, refusing to agree on a date for the next meeting. It made Seoul's acceptance of its position a precondition for another meeting, in contrast to the southern side's willingness to be flexible in order to reach a compromise.

It is beyond our understanding why the northern side adamantly insists on Pyongyang as the only destination for family visitors whose hometowns are scattered all across north Korea.

It is a patently absurd betrayal of Pyongyang's agreement to exchange hometown visits at the May conference in Seoul.

The southern side, at the Seoul conference, accepted Pyongyang's offer to exchange folk art troupes in return for hometown visits proposed by the Seoul side. To be frank, an exchange of art troupes has nothing to do with the humanitarian task of allowing displaced families to visit their nativeplaces and meet their long-separated relatives across the truce line. Nonetheless, Seoul agreed to Pyongyang's proposal in an effort to help ease the agony of the dispersed families.

The anguish of the dispersed families has been well indicated by the rush of applicants here seeking to visit their hometown in the north. The KBS [Korea Broadcasting System]-sponsored campaign two years ago for reuniting displaced families was another telling testimony.

The Pyongyang regime has habitually come up with unreasonable demands whenever talks between the divided halves begin to make progress, thus interrupting the dialogue. Despite these tactics, we had expected much from the Red Cross talks because of our desire to help alleviate the agony of the separate families.

This and other examples prove that north Korea's Communists are using the inter-Korean dialogue solely for their political expediency. They exploit the talks as a means of appearing peace-oriented in world society. They engage in the inter-Korean dialogue in order to lessen alertness in the south against their aggressive attempts and in hopes of weakening national consensus here. They have too long stuck to such hackneyed strategies. The international community as well as people in the south are no longer so gullible. The only option left for Pyongyang is to behave reasonably and sincerely.

At the end of Friday's meeting, Seoul's chief delegate told reporters he did not believe the meeting was a failure, although it produced no substantial results. This characterizes Seoul's desire to obtain successful results despite the Pyongyang-spawned difficulties.

The humanitarian issue now being discussed at the Red Cross talks is too pressing to be ignored for political maneuverings.

#### SYNOPSIS OF PROSECUTION REPORT ON 'SAMMINTO' PROBE

SK190541 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Jul 85 p 5

["Synopsis" of the prosecution announcement of its investigation into "Chonhangnyon" (National Federation of Student Associations) and "Sammintu"]

#### [Text] Background of Probe

Since the government's measure for campus autonomy in March last year, illegal gatherings and demonstrations, sit-ins and violences, including the occupation and destruction of public buildings, have been proliferating on university campuses. The campus activism has been deteriorated in quality as proven in the glut of leftist publications.

The May seizure of the U.S. information Service library bared the fact that behind the illegal violent disturbances by students are Sammintu committees under Chonhangnyon and student councils of universities. In fear of the possibility that university compuses may be contaminated with extremist leftist ideology if Sammintu goes unchecked, the prosecution came to launch an across-the-board probe into the core body of student activists.

## Investigation

85. 6. 13 -- The prosecution and police, forming special teams, embarked on the investigation.

85. 6. 29 -- Police staged a predawn raid on campuses and searched circle rooms and student council offices. The prosecution chose a total of 86 students as the object of its probe.

## Investigation Findings

### a. Sammintu

Sammintu committees, which have been formed sporadically at each university as a subbody of the student council since March 27 this year, was integrated into a national committee under the National Federation of Student Associations on April 17 when it was organized in a joint students' rally held on the campus of Korea University. Headed by Ho In-hoe, president of the students' association of Korea University who is now at large, Sammintu now affiliates 56 students groups at 34 universities and colleges throughout the nation.

Though the appearance of their organization varies in accordance with individual universities, they are identical in the cause they espouse -- Sammin (national unification, the emancipation of the masses and the requisition of democracy).

### b. Sammin Ideology

Sammintu calls for people's uprising. It regards the U.S. as an imperialist nation which hampers national unification and should be ousted out of the peninsula.

They define Minjung (the masses) as the active force for the "creation of history and social renovation" and to "solve the problems of both the nation and the classes."

According to their allegations, the category of Minjung covers "workers, farmers and poor urban residents," excluding the middle class, i.e. small and medium merchants. Industrialists and engineers are "opportunists." The emancipation of the masses, or the realization of the so-called people's democracy, means building a society in which the masses become the owner by overthrowing the comprador and autocratic regime through a revolution led by the masses, they maintain. They do not admit free democracy since it is the "clothes of the comprador bureaucratic forces which established the autocracy."

With regard to the issue of national unification, Sammintu defines the current regime as a "servant" regime dependent on the U.S. and regards Korea as a new colony of the U.S. They contend that the U.S. is trying to perpetuate the division of the peninsula by making Korea its frontal and nuclear base against the Soviets, as argued in a book titled "One Step Further" compiled by Kim Hwon-chu, chairman of the press council of Korea University. They speak for the struggle for grasping the "self national unification" by expelling all foreign forces and toppling the present servant regime.

### c. Sammintu Characteristics Sympathizing With Communism and Helping the Enemy

The Sammintu's classification of Korean society, which reports to the relations of possession of production means, and definition of Minjung are identical to those of North Korean Communists.



The strategy for the liberation of the masses falls in the same context as that employed by North Koreans, depending decisively on the violent revolution by Minjung, who do not possess the means of production. Their anti-American stance is in line with the North Korean assertion to drive the U.S. imperialists out of the peninsula, as the first step toward national unification.

Those findings, after all, enable the prosecution to define Sammintu as an organization sympathetic with Communism and beneficial to the enemy of the nation. Accordingly, the prosecution charges Ho In-hoe, chairman of Sammintu now sought by police, with forming a body conducive to the enemy under the National Security Law.

#### Major Offenses

The core elements of Sammintu become intoxicated with leftist ideology through ideological studies based on such impure publications as "kibbal (flag)," "Criticism on Night Classes," and other books written on the Russian revolution, dialectic materialism and the contradictions of capitalism.

Organizing underground circles, they arranged their members to take ideological lessons, through which they instilled their colleagues with leftist revolutionary theories. They also printed and distributed leaflets entitled "Severing the Chain Of Dependency Standing in the Vanguard To Defend the Nation" and "To Mt. Paektu Holding the Flag of Sammin," flooded with their voices for kicking out foreign forces.

In books titled "One Step Further" and "The Analysis Of The Kwangju Uprising In View of the History of Minjung Movement," they instigated a comprehensive struggle led by Minjung and joined by students and dissidents. They also printed and distributed leaflets titled "Standing in the Vanguard of Opposing Alien Forces and Autocracy, and Striving for National Unification," in which they applauded the Kwangju incident as a strife to refuse the U.S. imperialists and to accomplish the emancipation of the nation.

They engineered to spread leftist ideology and abet anti-Americanism, shouting such slogans as "Down With the U.S. Imperialism" and "Yangkee Go Home" in demonstrations and rallies, wearing red headbands and waving red flags. They displayed violence in their methods for struggle, not hesitating to commit arson, occupying public buildings, and hurling stones at riot police and police boxes and kidnapping policemen. They tried to connect their struggle with other universities and dissident groups so that demonstrations and protest could take place simultaneously.

#### Printed Materials

There are two major publications. They are "New Perspective of the Kwangju Popular Struggle" and "One Step Further."

"New Perspective of Kwangju Popular Struggle" was prepared by Ho In-hoe, chairman of Sammintu and concurrently president of Korea University's Student Council and Chong Taw-kun, president of Yonsei Student Council. The material is to lay the ideological foundation for the struggle of the Sammintu and was presented in a symposium at five universities May 14-19.

Based on this material, the booklet was printed at the consignment of Sin Tae-si of Korea University. In the book, Korea is described as having five classes. They are capitalists, petit bourgeois, farmers, laborers and peripheral groups.



Of them, most oppressed are farmers and laborers, who should be leading the struggle against political and social system that exploit them. They should build a new society. From colonial days to the Kwangju incident is described from the class standpoint.

During the Japanese colonial days, revolutionary struggle has been carried out by leftist farmers and laborers helped by national capitalists, the intelligentsia and people. The struggle was against colonialism, imperialism and feudalism. During the 1930's, the people's army was formed to fight colonial Japan through guerrilla warfare.

During the period ensuing the liberation from Japan, the pamphlet describe the national unionists' activities generated by the leftist elements as the legitimate successor to the nation's independence struggle. However, the activities of right activists in the "Hanmindang" are branded as forces fawning before Japan and the United States. They were described as reactionary forces against the interest of the nation. Even the Communists-led rebellion in Taegu, Yosu and Sunchon and Cheju-do was claimed in the material to be popular struggle to thwart conservative reactionary forces which colluded with U.S. military government.

By describing so, the material views the Puma incident during the latter part of 1970's as the precursor of the struggle of the nation's conscience. According to the material, the Puma and Kwangju incidents were kind of historical eventuality due to the oppression of the people and alienation of the poor. Suppressed political consciousness and awareness of relative poverty combined lead to the outbreak of the bloody incidents. And therefore, the booklets indisputable follows the tactics of north Korea strategy against south Korea.

"One Step Further," was printed on June 25 for the purpose of charting the future course of student movement. It stresses the importance of bondship between students and industrial workers. Social reforms should be brought by the struggle of the laborers along with the political struggle. With the division of the nation in the wake of liberation from Japan, Korea was set to follow a new form of colonialism imposed by the United States.

The free democracy is only a crust of the bureaucratic and comprador capitalist forces which are subservient to the United States. And therefore, they could not support the free democracy.

Especially, it divides the Korean society into seven classes. The seven classes are comprador monopolized capitalists, new medium class, small-medium industrialists, rich farmers, poor farmers, laborers, and urban laborers. Of these classes, only laborers, urban laborers, and poor farmers should find their places in the revolutionary people's movement, excluding other classes since they are reactionary against reforms.

The two printed materials undoubtedly play on North Korean tactics against the interest of the nation.

#### Behind Forces

Samintu chairman Ho In-hoe, Chong Tae-kun, and O Su-chin held a meeting with Kim Pyong-kon, and Yi Pom-yong of the National Federation of Youth Associations [NFYA] on June 27. They also contacted Hwang In-ha of the Ecumenical Youth Council [EYC] in the meetings, it was found out that they discussed the matter of against the democracy of the masses. These facts have been unearthed in the probing of Kim Pyong-kon and Hwang In-ha. The concrete linkage will be brought to light with the progress of the investigation.

Chong Tae-ho of Sammintu was learned to have proposed the enlistment of the cooperation of the EYC and the NFYA. He was quoted as having said that campus oppression is rising in the wake of the USTS library sit-in and therefore the Sammintu alone cannot stand the government. By saying so, he called for joint struggle among students and social groups.

#### Conclusion

Sammintu's goal and its ideology are not simply opposing the government. It is more concerned with toppling the free democratic system following radical leftist ideology. However, they disguised their movement under the name of democracy for the masses and democratization against dictatorial rule.

Because of the ambiguities, many students were duped. And the core members of the Sammintu used campuses as a shelter for their veiled struggle. If they are left to go on spreading radical leftist ideology, there is a danger of shaking the very trunk foundation of free democracy.

Thoroughly investigating leftist drifting ideologies together with revolutionary inclinations through violence, the prosecution authorities will resolutely deal with them according to law.

#### Seoul Papers Assess Report

SK200315 [Editorial Report] Along with TONG-A ILBO, all Seoul vernacular newspapers on 19 July carry editorials devoted to the announcement by the ROK Prosecutor-General's Office on 18 July of its investigation into the National Federation of Student Associations and the Sammin Struggle Committee.

CHOSON ILBO in its editorial states that its comment will only focus on the prosecutor's office announcement, since "only the judicial branch is entitled to authoritative judgment of this case." Noting that the announcement states that the student suspects reject "bourgeois democracy" in realizing their goals of reunification, achieving democracy, and liberating the fatherland, the editorial observes: "If this is true, then the problem is not simple. If so-called 'bourgeois democracy' or free democracy can be defined as the outer layer of suppression, there is nothing except ultrarightist fascism or ultraleftist revolutionism to replace 'bourgeois democracy.' Both are incorrect lines. What is desirable for us is gradual improvement within a free democratic system as the universal value, not class revolution or revolutionary dictatorship. If one hostilely regards the theory of making reforms within a free democratic system as simply opportunistic, it will be a foolish act because he will isolate himself from the broad section of democratic citizenry."

CHOSON ILBO notes that "the original purpose of the student movement as presenting alternative reformist views within a free democratic framework should be reconfirmed by the people by overcoming the temptation of doctrinaire revolutionism, which very few may possess, and engaging in internal discussions and self-criticism." Given the importance of the case, "there should not be anything insufficient or prevaricating in the trial of this case in order to bring to light the substantial truth of this case based upon the principles of a public trial, trial by evidence, and following perfect procedures." "We keenly feel the importance of clear-cut observations and perfect and detailed reporting by the press."

SEDUL SINMUM in its editorial, entitled "The Infantile Theory of Revolution by Left-Leaning Students: On the Results of the Investigation Into the Sammin Struggle Committee," states that the student movement has developed into a "challenge to the system and to reality by totally rejecting them and seeking violent revolution, and ultimately into procommunism and benefiting the enemy."

This is a very grave situation which threatens the development of the country and social stability from the roots." It states that if the prosecutor's office contentions that the ideology, strategy, and tactics of the Sammin Struggle Committee are the same as the North Korean puppets, then "the Sammin Struggle Committee's ideologies, objectives, and struggle directives have reached a procommunist and enemy-benefiting state, passing the state of left-leaning." This is "a headlong challenge rejecting the existence of a free democratic system, passing the stage of antigovernment struggle or the overthrow of the regime." Concerning the United States, the editorial notes that while calling for a popular revolution to wage a mass struggle, win democracy, and unify the nation, the Sammin Struggle Committee "regards the United States as the one which should be driven out of the Korean peninsula, describing it as imperialists who are hindering national liberation. This is truly a grave antistate act designed to alienate us from our friendliest ally and to isolate us in the international community."

The SEOUL SINMUN editorial concludes that the announcement has given many people "who have rather negative views on the contents of the pamphlets of the Sammin Struggle Committee and the entity of this committee" the "very important opportunity to clearly reveal the true colors of the Sammin Struggle Committee, the central force of the student movement." Since the number of Sammin student members "seems to be more than the number of those arrested by the authorities," "we understand that the authorities concerned must isolate those students from the campuses by ferreting them out. This is the only way to guarantee the autonomy and purity of the campuses and protect the majority of honest students from being contaminated by left-leaning ideologies."

CHUNGANG ILBO in its editorial, "The Nature of the Sammin Struggle Committee," notes that the prosecutor's announcement "came as a surprise to people who are aspiring for free democracy, stability, and prosperity." Noting the large number of students alleged to be involved with Sammin, it states: "It is true that we have been worried that a series of recent developments, including the campus unrest which has grown more fierce in recent months, street demonstrations, and the incident of the student seizure of the American Cultural Center in Seoul and staging a sit-in there, could hurt and undermine the credibility of their call for freedom and democracy, since their actions were too radical. However, we also hoped on the one hand that their fundamental spirits and will would remain as pure as ever. However, if their ideological tendency has reached as dangerous a state as the Prosecutor's Office alleges it has and is dangerous enough to deny the current state system and to shake the structure of the state, nothing could be more unhappy for the preservation of stability as well as for the future of the country."

After stating that "no attempt to deny the free democratic system, whatever has motivated it and for whatever reason, can be tolerated," the editorial asserts that "all reforms and rectification should be pursued within the framework of such a system. Not only the students, but also ordinary citizens should stop thinking that such reforms and rectification can be accomplished by the students alone. Those who do not have the courage to come to the fore and secretly hope that the students will come out into the forefront are indeed cowards and fools." The editorial continues: "Everything will become clear when the final results of the investigation are announced. Nevertheless, upon hearing the interim report on the investigation, we are overwhelmed with worry and surprise. We urge people to examine themselves seriously regarding the motives and causes that pushed them to do such things."

KYONGCHYANG SINMUN in its long, 2,000-word editorial, entitled "The Shock Resulting From the Exposure of the Nature of the Sammin Struggle Committee: Ways of Solving the Problem Cannot Be Found by an 'It Cannot Be True' Approach," states that the announcement "must have come as a shock to those people who would not believe the government authorities' remarks that the ringleaders of the student movement are radical leftist-leaning in ideology."



It continues: "The reason why the Prosecutor's Office regards the core members of the Sammin Struggle Committee as a force sympathetic to communism is due to their claim that they are struggling to liberate the masses, to win democracy, and to reunify the nation simply means the realization of democracy with the proletarians as its center and launching a revolution against the United States. If a democracy with the proletarians as its center is established and then the United States, our ally, is rejected, what will become of our country? It is clear that our country, the Republic of Korea, will be absorbed into the North Korean Communist group." The editorial, in raising the question "What has brought about so many students sympathetic to communism and subversive to the state populating the universities?" goes on to provide its answer. "We believe that the chief reason is that the distortion of the autonomy of the schools, the lack of earnestness on the part of the school authorities and professors regarding guidance of the students, optimism on the part of the government authorities, and support for the student disturbances from some intellectuals and politicians has caused such a large population of students subversive to the state and sympathetic to communism."

"It is a difficult task of how to deal with students who claim that they will overthrow the existing political and economic system by launching a revolution by resorting to violence together with the workers, urban poor, and the peasants -- the so-called radical leftist-leaning students involved with the Sammin Struggle Committee. If they are too severely punished, many among the intellectuals and the popular masses will irresponsibly sympathize with the students." It similarly warns of the dangers of too lenient treatment of these students, and concludes: "It is high time for the government authorities, universities, and the ordinary people to cooperate with one another to prevent our society from being hurt by the reckless game of playing with fire by some radical leftist-leaning students."

HANGUK ILBO in its editorial, "The Shock From the Sammin Struggle Committee Is Too Great," asserts that people have been shocked and worried by the announcement because it states that the student movement "has achieved antistate dimensions, exceeding the limits of a student movement." Concerning the antidemocratic views of the Sammin students, the editorial states: "In understanding the period from liberation and the nation's founding, some of the students regard the leftist and procommunist forces as legitimate and beautify bloody riots and rebellions as struggles of the masses. Among other things, this is a distortion tantamount to rejecting the foundations of the existence of the country."

Concerning the students, the editorial asserts: "One thing that is clear is that disciplinary actions taken in this case are not everything. In this connection the Prosecutor's Office urges all the people to guide the students with alertness, attention, and love." HANGUK ILBO concludes: "In this connection, we bear in mind the remarks of Choe Sang-yop, chief of the Public Security Division of the Prosecutor-General's Office, in his press interview: 'I believe that more than half of these students whose consciousness has been raised toward the left may change their minds if the university authorities thoroughly guide them.' Although we still remember that the theory on limiting education was put forth at a recent meeting of university officials, we think that the thorough guidance of students is the only way to deal with campus issues."

#### REACTION TO ARREST OF 'SAMMINTU' STUDENTS

##### No Sin-yons Rules Out Leniency

SK201116 Seoul YONHAP in English 1105 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Seoul, July 20 (YONHAP) -- Prime Minister No Sin-yong, reiterating the government's firm stand on a group of arrested radical student activists, Saturday ruled out leniency for them.



No said explicit evidence fully acceptable to the people will be produced through due procedures of the trial for the student group called the "Sammin" struggle committee. Forty-six "core members" of the committee branded by the government as "pro-communist" were put under arrest Thursday for leading antigovernment activities. Meeting with reporters, the prime minister said no clemency will be in store for those who negated free democracy and went ahead with antigovernment activities on campuses. No recalled that the government's intention to go to any lengths for campus autonomy with the release from jail of hundreds of students had been met with vandalism, forcing it to act with firmness to protect the people and their property.

#### Academic Sanctions Urged

SK200021 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Jul 85 p 8

[Text] Heavier punitive action from universities is expected against all 56 arrested members of the Sammin Struggle Committee and 20 others on trial for their involvement in the seizure of the USIS library. A high-ranking official of the Ministry of Education yesterday called for heavy academic sanctions against the students involved in the Sammin group and the USIS incident, saying that the recent punitive measures taken against seven students of Seoul National University are "not satisfactory."

Seoul National University Thursday suspended seven students from school for an indefinite period because of their involvement in the Sammin group. The seven include Ham Un-kyong, 22, a senior majoring in physics and co-chairman of the radical student group.

As the prosecution defined Thursday the Sammin group as "pro-Communist" and "serving the interests of the enemy," the official said, "Severest sanctions should be imposed on them to create a sound academic atmosphere in the coming second semester." He said he was informed by Seoul National University that the school's Thursday action against its seven students is not final. Other universities involved are also expected to sanction their students "in a satisfactory manner," he said. Recalling that eight students were expelled from school and 13 others were suspended for an indefinite period for their involvement in the seizure of the Democratic Justice Party (DJP) building last November, the ministry officials stressed that the incidents involving the Sammin group is much more serious than the DJP occupation.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Education instructed colleges and universities yesterday to work out measures to create a sound academic atmosphere amid the ongoing investigation into the Sammin Struggle Committee. "What is important at present is to create an atmosphere for the majority of students to engross themselves in study," a ministry official said. School authorities should help students and parents to fully understand the true nature of the Sammin Struggle Committee, he said. The official said this is necessary because students will not be upset once they are convinced that Sammin is a radical group. The instructions came one day after the prosecution announced the arrest of 56 Sammin members and the details of an investigation conducted into the student organization.

#### NKDP Leader Expresses Concern

SK200045 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Jul 85 p 4

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] Rep. Yi Min-u, head of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NDKP] expressed his deep concern yesterday about the consequences of the government's "tough" measures on student problems.

Referring to the application of National Security Law to student activists now on trial, and the ruling party-led boycott of the on-going house session, he said, "It seems that the current situation is like the eve of May 17, 1980." The state of martial law was expanded to cover the entire nation, the National Assembly was disbanded and political activities were suspended on that day along with the arrest of Kim Tae-chung and many dissidents. He went on to say that he felt that the government has "driven the political situations to rigidity."

The NDP's [New Korea Democratic Party] subpanel on student problems delayed issuing a special statement Monday because of the prosecution's actions against student activists. Meanwhile, the minor opposition Korea National Party formed a seven-member subcommittee to tackle student problems.

#### Students, Dissents Protest

SK200031 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Jul 85 p 8

[Text] Students and dissident groups staged strong protests against the prosecution's Thursday announcement of labeling "Sammintu" as an organization sympathizing with Communist theories and serving interests of the enemy.

Over 40 leading members of the "Democratic Constitution Research Institute" including president Kim Chong-wan launched a demonstration for an "indefinite period" at their office in the center of Seoul Thursday afternoon.

Twenty-two members of the Ecumenical Youth Council [EYC] held an overnight demonstration at the Christian building in Chongno, downtown Seoul, Thursday, demanding an immediate release of two EYC leaders arrested for alleged involvement in the radical student organization. The United Minjung (Masses) Movement for Democracy and Unification, headed by pastor Mun Ik-hwan, yesterday issued a statement calling for an end to what it called government pressure on campus activities. A strongly worded statement was also issued by the joint committee against suppression of campus affairs, organized by pastor Pak Hyong-kyu, almost simultaneously.

Over 100 Korea University students staged a demonstration for one and a half hours on the campus Thursday and accused the administration and the prosecution of distorting student activities. They claimed that it is unpardonable for the prosecution to term as pro-Communist nuisance the student movements which they said have played a vanguard role in the process of democracy. Some 100 students of Ewha Womans University also held a rally and distributed leaflets arguing that the "false charges against the Sammintu students are nothing but adroit oppression of their movement by the present regime in times of trouble."

#### COURT TO HOLD SEPARATE HEARINGS FOR USIS INTRUDERS

SK220749 Seoul YONHAP in Seoul 0740 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Seoul, July 22 (YONHAP) -- The Seoul Criminal District Court has decided to divide the 20 students indicted for seizing the U.S. Information Service library last May into six groups for separate hearings, scheduled to begin on July 29.

The three-member panel in charge of the trial, headed by senior judge Yi Chae-hon, notified the students' defense attorneys Monday of the decision to divide the students into six groups, according to what universities they attend. Under the decision, the defendants will be divided into six groups for three days of hearings, scheduled for July 29 and 31, and Aug. 2.

By holding separate hearings, the court hopes to prevent the recurrence of the chaotic atmosphere that impeded the first hearing on July 15. That hearing ended before the accused were identified, due to the disorderly conduct on the part of the defendants, their family members and friends. Another purpose for holding six separate sessions is to defend the authority and dignity of the court against extreme court disorder.

#### Prosecution Officials Replaced

SK210040 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] The Ministry of Justice has appointed Choe Hwan, chief of the First Public Security Section of the Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office, as chief of the Public Security Division of the Seoul District Prosecutor's Office, and Pak Sun-yong, chief of the Second Public Security Section of the Supreme Prosecutor's Office, as chief of the First Public Security Section of the Supreme Prosecutor's Office as of 20 July. The ministry has also appointed Yi Chong-chan, senior prosecutor in the Special Affairs Division of the Seoul District Prosecutor's Office, as chief of the Second Public Security Section of the Supreme Prosecutor's Office, and has transferred Yi Kon-kye, chief of the Public Security Division of the Seoul District Prosecutor's Office, to the Seoul High Prosecutor's Office as of the same date.

It has been learned that this personnel reshuffle was undertaken to censure those concerned for the disturbances during the first court trial over the occupation incident at the American Cultural Center in Seoul last May.

Choe Hwan, new chief of the Public Security Division of the Seoul District Prosecutor's office, hails from Yongdong, North Chungchong Province. He passed the state judicial examination in 1966.

#### CHON CONDEMNS CAMPUS SUBVERSION, ASSURES AUTONOMY

SK191230 Seoul YONHAP in English 1128 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Pusan, July 19 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan said Friday his government would continue ensuring autonomy on the campus but warned that no attempt to make campus a base for subverting the nation would be tolerated. "Any subversive forces creating problems on the campus and in labor would be dealt with sternly in accordance with law," Chon, here to dedicate a segment of the Pusan subway, told a group of people representing various sectors in Pusan. The president said it would be a tragedy for South Koreans who are under territorial division, if national strength were debilitated because of campus and labor disputes with such great events as the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics ahead. He noted that no school has been closed due to campus disturbances or labor disputes for the past five years of his presidency.

Touching on Korea's external debt totaling more than 40 billion dollars, he discounted its seriousness, saying if the people tighten their belts, Korea could do without further borrowing beginning next year. He added that the Korean economy has outgrown its seriousness.

#### GOVERNMENT TO CRACK DOWN ON 'ANTISTATE' CRIMES

SK220539 Seoul YONHAP in English 0530 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Seoul, July 22 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government Monday resolved to crack down on anti-state and anti-social crimes in order to eradicate the sources of social unrest and disorderliness.



In a meeting of the presidential advisory council for audit and inspection, the participants concluded that recent government actions toward autonomy and liberalization have been misinterpreted by certain parts of society as the weakening of the government's determination to enforce the law, and decided to remove elements of political, economic and social unrest by strictly enforcing the law. Attending the meeting, which was chaired by Chong Kwan-yong, senior presidential secretary for audit and inspection, were all 34 of the council's members, including the vice ministers.

The participants concluded that campus turmoil inspired by student activists and violent labor-management conflicts instigated by radical labor unions could bring grave harm to national security. Compounding the security situation is the fact that North Korea recently deployed its combat forces near the Demilitarized Zone and bought several MIG-23 fighters from the Soviet Union.

To prevent the North Korean communists from instigating social unrest in the South, the participants resolved to deter anti-government incidents and crimes. As concrete ways to eliminate anti-state activities, the council decided to put an end to such activities as the occupation of public buildings, the instigation of mass unrest, incendiary destruction and violence, campus turmoil set off by the key members of the so-called "Sammin Struggle Committee," and the instigation of labor-management conflicts. They also decided to promote a nationwide order-keeping campaign and to formulate a comprehensive plan to establish traffic order.

After the meeting, Chairman Chong said that the government has decided to implement powerful measures in order to fulfill its primary responsibility of establishing the dignity of the state and of maintaining law and order.

#### CHON LECTURES DJP ON DEMOCRACY, NORTH KOREA

SK20049 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Jul 85 p 4

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] Members of the Central Executive Council of the ruling Democratic Justice Party viewed a 20-minute videotaped lecture of President Chon Tu-hwan, titled "Why I became a member of the DJP!" at the party headquarters yesterday.

The President said, "The DJP set sail after the Oct. 26 (1979) incident to save the nation which was in danger and to securely plant democracy and justice on this soil." "Therefore, all the 1.3 million members of the party who are united as life-long colleagues are required to keep the confidence of national salvation, and to set an example to the people," he said.

The videotape was shown to 30 members of the council, the governing body of the ruling party, before they discussed campus problems in connection with the prosecution investigation of the so-called "Samminu," a radical students' organization.

In the lecture, the President stressed, "The single-term presidency is stipulated in the Constitution in order to have democracy and justice take root in this country. "You must take pride in the fact that you are living at a time when the head of state has no intention of seizing executive power for a long time," he said. He further said that the nation was now engaging in "four wars" with north Korea, namely, military, economic, diplomatic, and ideological war. "We should keep in mind that they (north Korea) are formidable, although we are striving continuously to beat them," he said.

He went on, "democratic politics are party politics. People of the same ideology will get together and reflect their opinions on politics. Democracy allows opinions of oppositionists." "Therefore, there can exist numerous political parties, and the DJP is one of many parties," he added.

#### TEADE MINISTER WARNS ON U.S. PROTECTIONISM TREND

SK220531 Seoul YONHAP in English 0520 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Seoul, July 22 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Trade and Industry Minister Kum Chin-ho warned Monday that the U.S. trend toward trade protectionism would lead to retaliatory measures by its trading partners, thereby escalating the global trade war.

His comments were in response to the recent move by the U.S. Congress to implement a 25 percent surcharge on imports from Korea, Japan, Taiwan and Brazil -- countries that have surpluses in their trade with the United States.

The U.S. move squarely counters the basic principles of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), a 92-member treaty that advocates free trade, Kum said. Item 1, Article 8 of the GATT prohibits the imposition of surcharges on the pretext of reducing trade deficits and protecting domestic industries, Kum pointed out. The growing U.S. trade deficits have resulted mainly from the growing strength of the U.S. dollar and the weak international competitiveness of U.S. commodities, Kum said. From this viewpoint, it is irrational for the United States to place the responsibility for trade deficits on its trading partners by legislating import surcharges, he added.

The bill, introduced last week by democratic congressmen, would impose a 25 percent surcharge on imports from countries whose exports to the United States are 50 percent higher than their imports from the United States and whose exports worldwide are 65 percent greater than their imports. The bill's major targets are generally assumed to be Korea, Japan, Brazil and Taiwan, all friends of the United States. The bill also stipulates that if a country reduces its trade surpluses with the United States by 5 percent this year, it will be exempted from the import surcharge.

The United States can never justify the bill because that nation takes the position of advocating and safeguarding free trade, Kum said. If the bill is adopted, "we cannot but suspect the U.S. intention of abiding by the cardinal principle of free world trade," Kum said.

Another source said that the Korean Government could also take sanctions against U.S. exports to Korea if the trend toward protectionism gains ground.

The United States suffered a trade deficit of 123 billion dollars last year, including 4 billion dollars in its trade with Korea, 36.8 billion dollars in its trade with Japan, 11 billion dollars in its trade with Taiwan and 5.6 billion dollars in its trade with Brazil.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

## 19 July Morning Activities

BK190514 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Beginning at 0700 on 19 July, 3d day of the first National Assembly's ninth session, members of the assembly discussed in a lively manner the report of the Council of Ministers requesting the National Assembly's ratification of the decree-law establishing the Ministry of Economic and Cultural Cooperation With Foreign Countries and the Ministry of Invalids and Social Affairs; the report of the Council of State requesting the National Assembly's ratification of the decree-law nominating ministers; the ratification draft; the bill creating the People's Supreme Court and the Public Prosecutor's Department; and the report on the implementation of economic and social tasks during the first half of the year and setting targets for the second half of 1985.

The debate was temporarily adjourned at 1100 in a most cordial atmosphere. It will be resumed at 1400 this afternoon.

## Session Continues

BK191435 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] At 1400 on 19 July, the 3d day of the session, the National Assembly members attentively listened to the reports by deputies from the Phnom Penh, Kompong Som, Battambang, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey, Preah Vihear, Kompong Thom, Kandal, Koh Kong, Kompong Cham, Kompong Speu, and Kompong Chhnang constituencies. Each report dealt with the efforts made by the Armed Forces, police, and people to carry out tasks for the nation, particularly the efforts to defend and build the localities. The reports also dealt with the activities of deputies of those constituencies during the interval between the eighth and ninth sessions.

The session suspended its work at 1700 and will resume it tomorrow morning.

## 20 July Proceedings

BK201206 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1117 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 20 -- The National Assembly spent the fourth day today of its current session listening to speeches by deputies from various constituencies.

In the morning after the speeches, Chea Soth, minister of planning; Meas Samnang, minister of industry; Chan Phin, minister of trade; Kong Saml, minister of agriculture; Tea Banh, minister of posts, transport and communication; Men Saman, president of the Committee; Uk Bun Chhoeun, minister of justice; Yit Kim Seng, minister of public health, answered questions concerning their ministries.

In the afternoon, Hun Sen, premier; Cha Rieng, director of the National Bank; Sin Song, minister of the interior; Ros Chhun, vice minister of planning, Chhay Thon, vice minister of finance; Chay Sangyun, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces; and Thong Khon mayor of Phnom Penh, also responded to questions relating to their offices' activities.



## Session Closes 21 July

BK210544 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] The ninth session of the first National Assembly was closed at the cabinet of the National Assembly at 0800 this morning, 21 July, the 5th day of its work. Among the leaders present were Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State of the PRK, and deputy of the Phnom Penh constituency; Comrade Chea Sim, party Central Committee Political Bureau member, chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council, and deputy of the Prey Veng constituency; Comrade Hun Sen, party Central Committee Political Bureau member, chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of foreign affairs, and deputy of the Kompong Cham constituency; Comrade Say Phuthang, party Central Committee Political Bureau member, chairman of the Central Organization Commission, vice chairman of the Council of State, and deputy of the Phnom Penh constituency; Comrade Bou Thang, party Central Committee Political Bureau member, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of national defense, and deputy of the Preah Vihear constituency; Comrade Chea Soth, party Central committee Political Bureau member, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of planning, and deputy of the Kandal constituency; and Comrade Mat Ly, party Central Committee member, vice chairman of the National Assembly, chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions, and deputy of the Kompong Cham constituency. Also attending as guests of honor on the occasion were representatives of various state institutions, the Buddhist clergy, and National Assembly deputies of all constituencies throughout the country. The comrade ambassadors, embassy representatives, and acting charges d'affaires of friendly countries' embassies to Cambodia also attended this solemn ceremony.

The National Assembly unanimously adopted the bill creating the Supreme People's Court and its Supreme Public Prosecutor's Department, ratified the decree-laws establishing the Ministry of Economic and Cultural Cooperation With Foreign Countries and the Ministry of War Invalids and Social Actions, and ratified the letter ratifying the decree appointing five ministers.

In his closing speech, Comrade Chea Sim expressed satisfaction with the busy work and brilliant success of the National Assembly of the PRK. At the same time, he admired the great successes won by the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces in close cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers in destroying the shelters of the Pol Pot-Sihanouk-Son Sann gang along the Cambodian-Thai border and the sense of patriotism displayed by the peasants and workers throughout the country in past national defense and reconstruction efforts.

Dealing with the international developments, Comrade Chea Sim expressed full support for all peace initiatives of the Soviet Union in preventing the arms race and arms deployment and in completely eliminating the nuclear arms race provoked by U.S. imperialism. Also during this solemn ceremony, Comrade Chea Sim signed with the consent of the National Assembly the bill creating the Supreme People's Court and its Supreme Public Prosecutor's Department, the decree-laws establishing the Ministry of Economic and Cultural Cooperation With Foreign Countries and the Ministry of War Invalids and Social Actions, and the ratification of the decree appointing five ministers.

## Heng Samrin Praises Session

BK220956 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] The cabinet of the National Assembly of the PRK hosted a grand banquet at the Basak riverfront theater hall in the evening of 21 July to hail the success of the ninth session of the first National Assembly.

In the presidium were, among others, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Chea Sim, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Hun Sen, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Say Phuthang, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, chairman of the Central Organization Commission, and vice chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Bou Thang, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense; Comrade Chea Soth, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning; and Comrade Chan Phin, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat and minister of domestic and foreign trade. Also attending the banquet were representatives of various state institutions and members of the National Assembly from all constituencies throughout the country. In particular, the Vietnamese, Lao, and Soviet ambassadors and representatives of embassies of various friendly countries accredited to Cambodia were also on hand.

During this solemn ceremony, Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin took the floor to deliver the following speech:

[Begin Heng Samrin recording] Today, the ninth session of the first National Assembly has concluded its work in an extremely joyous atmosphere, as our busy and enthusiastic undertaking in the past 5 days has been crowned with a great success. During the current session, the National Assembly highly appreciated the all-round development of the Cambodian revolution over the past 6 years. Most outstanding of the past achievements were the radiant victories won by the Kampuchea Revolutionary Armed Forces in close cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers and the massive forces of the people along the Cambodian-Thai border during the past dry season. All the enemy positions and bases along the border were completely controlled by our forces, and the enemy has been reduced to a defensive position. At present, the enemy is experiencing an impasse and facing a plethora of difficulties. This provides a favorable opportunity for the revolution to seize more and bigger victories during the current 1985 rainy season.

Faced with our radiant victories, the three enemy factions enjoying the assistance of the Beijing hegemonists working in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other international reactionaries, such as the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles, continue wishfully to ignore reality and stubbornly seek by all means to sabotage the Cambodian revolution, conducting acts of banditry, looting the people's grain, and hampering the production efforts and happy life of the Cambodian people, thus more clearly showing to the people their extremely reactionary, brutal, and savage colors.

In the face of this situation, we must never become complacent because of our success and must never drop our guard. Therefore, I would like to urge all National Assembly members, once you return to your respective localities, to closely cooperate with the party committee and authorities at all levels in spreading the news about the important decisions made during this National Assembly session among the cadres, personnel, workers, combatants, policemen, and the masses in general, in order to facilitate the effective and concrete implementation of these decisions; to do your best to serve the people wholeheartedly, cooperating closely with each other in carrying on the attack on the enemy, causing more serious collapse to him; to broaden the mass proselytizing movement, actively proselytize the misled into returning to the revolution, and persuade the people to sell paddy to the state, paying attention to the rear, accelerating the efforts to grow rainy season rice, firmly building the local administration, actively participating in create achievements in anticipation of the opening of the forthcoming fifth party congress, and contributing to the further development of the Cambodian revolution for the cause of independence, peace, freedom, and happiness, the righteous aspirations of our people.

It is also in this sense that we fully support the peace initiatives of Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the Soviet Union's proposal for the convening of an international conference on peace in Asia.

In conclusion, I would like to express best wishes to all comrades and friends present here. May you enjoy the best of health, great strength, and successes in all revolutionary tasks. [applause]

I propose a toast to the close relations of friendship, militant solidarity, and cooperation between Cambodia and Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries as well as peace-loving forces in the world [applause] and to the health of all National Assembly members and the people throughout the country. [applause] [end recording]

The banquet proceeded in a very joyous and cordial atmosphere. The presidium members and all guests of honor watched a circus performed by artists from the school of fine arts and from the Soviet Union.

#### SIEM REAP-ODDAR MEANCHEY MILITARY DRIVE REPORTED

BK200907 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Statement to station correspondent by Chan Seng, member of the KPRP Central Committee, secretary of the Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province provisional KPRP Committee, chairman of the provincial People's Revolutionary Committee, and National Assembly member from Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey constituency, on development in all fields in the province during between the eighth and ninth national assembly session--recorded]

[Excerpt] With the cooperation of the Vietnamese friends, we launched 1,310 dry-season sweep operations against the enemy, killing 813, wounding 661, and capturing 34. Moreover, 1,301 enemies surrendered. They brought to our revolutionary authorities 400 assorted weapons.

#### PRC AMBASSADOR HOSTS BANQUET FOR KHIEU SAMPHAN

BK220857 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] During a banquet in honor of Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea, on 18 July, the Chinese ambassador to Cambodia reiterated that the PRC Government and people will continue to assist and support the Cambodian people's patriotic struggle under the leadership of the CGDK. He said: The relationship between China and Cambodia is very fraternal.

The Chinese ambassador stressed: Although the Vietnamese aggressors attacked and occupied some camps of the Cambodian resistance forces, they won no victory. The Vietnamese aggressors are very isolated in the international arena because of their aggression in Cambodia. The Chinese Government and people are confident that the Cambodian people's just struggle under the leadership of the CGDK will be able to drive the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors out of their beloved Cambodian territory.



SUPPORT EXPRESSED FOR DK 6 JUL STATEMENT

## Kampot Province Message

BK201111 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Message from Kampot Province]

[Text] We are very elated and pleased after listening to the 6 July 1985 statement broadcast by the Voice of Democratic Kampuchea. We support the position of the Democratic Kampuchean side indicated in this statement. This position is correct. Our nation cannot survive unless our entire Cambodian people unite in the great national union and wage a struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are driven out of our territory.

We are very pleased with the position of the Democratic Kampuchean side, which is clearly determined not to do anything affecting the forces of the great national union fighting the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and to do everything to strengthen the forces of the great national union fighting the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators. We are very pleased with the position of gathering and persuading Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, and agents of the Vietnamese state power who have been forced by the Vietnamese to take up arms to serve them. This position has been correctly implemented by the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea and Democratic Kampuchean local cadres in our villages and districts in Kampot Province. We -- the people living near the Vietnamese border -- agree that when the Vietnamese aggressor forces are all withdrawn from Cambodia, will be pleased to live peacefully with Vietnam. Cambodia is a small country and does not want to wage a war against Vietnam. As long as Vietnam continues its aggression in Cambodia, however, we are determined to pursue the struggle until the Vietnamese withdraw all aggressor forces from Cambodia.

## Army Cadres on Statement

BK200808 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 19 Jul 85

[16 July message from the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea on the Ratanakiri battlefield]

[Text] We -- cadres, male, and female combatants of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea on the Ratanakiri battlefield -- listened carefully to the 6 July statement by our Democratic Kampuchean side indicating its position on a number of important issues, broadcast by our National Army of Democratic Kampuchea radio on 15 July. All of us unanimously agree with the stand of our Democratic Kampuchean side as indicated in this statement and we are pleased to totally support this statement. Cambodia is a small and poor country with a small population. We do not need to wage any war against any country, and we have no possibility to wage any war of aggression against any country. We want to live peacefully in our territory. We want to have good relations with all neighboring countries. We also want to live peacefully with Vietnam. When the Vietnamese aggressor forces are all withdrawn from Cambodia, we will live peacefully with each other as neighbors. If the Vietnamese pursue their aggression in Cambodia, all of us as well as the entire National Army of Democratic Kampuchea will continue to unite with our Cambodian people and all Cambodian patriotic forces to pursue the struggle until the Vietnamese enemy aggressors withdraw all their aggressor forces from Cambodian territory.

[Dated] Ratanakiri, 16 July 1985

AIDE-MEMOIRE ON MIA ISSUE HANDED TO U.S.

BK200706 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0615 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Aide-memoire of Foreign Affairs Ministry to the United States]

[Text] At 1000 on 18 July 1985, the LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry summoned the U.S. charge d'affaires and handed over to him an aide-memoire on the LPDR Government's lofty and consistent humanitarian policy toward the American people. The aide-memoire mentions actual deeds carried out continuously by the LPDR Government in the recent past. For example, it returned to the U.S. side prisoners of war after the end of the war, handed over remains of American personnel missing in action, and allowed members of American families whose members were missing in action to visit the site of downed planes in an area adjacent to Pakse District town and to visit a place where the prisoners of war stayed during the war in Muang Sai District. Lately, the LPDR Government has allowed American personnel, together with the Lao side, to jointly search the area where a C-130 plane went down in Pakse District.

The aide-memoire continues: The LPDR Government will continue to seek information about American personnel missing in action and proceed to another search operation in the 1986 dry season. It will also send a delegation to visit the remains identification center in Honolulu in late 1985 in response to an invitation of the U.S. Government. The aide-memoire says in conclusion that to improve the relations between the two countries, the LPDR Government hopes that the U.S. Government will conduct concrete, creative acts in response to the humanitarian policy and the well-intentioned attitude of the LPDR.

KPL Report

BK200953 Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Vientiane, July 20 (KPL) -- A delegation of the Lao PDR Government will visit the JCRC [Joint Casualty Resolution Center] in Honolulu at the end of 1985 in response to the U.S. Government's invitation, says an aide memoire of the Lao Foreign Ministry.

The aide memoire handed over here to U.S. charge d'affaires on Thursday dealt with the consistent humanitarian policy of the Lao PDR towards the American peoples, in connection with the MIA's and POW's affairs. As is spelled out by the aide memoire the Lao Government will continue searching for the accounting of U.S. missing-in-action soldiers and advancing towards an excavation of a new site next dry season.

As a gesture of good-will, the LAO PDR Government has every had [as received] handed over the POW's after the end of the war, returned the founded remains of the MIA's, and allowed the MIA and POW relatives to visit the aircraft-crashed site and the POW detaining place in Viangsaï District. The latest action undertaken by the Lao PDR testifying to its humanitarian policy was a recent joint work-team for an excavation of crash site of a C-130 plane near Pakse, southern Champassak Province.

The Lao PDR Government, the aide-memoire concludes, hopes that the U.S. Government will take concrete, constructive and reasonable steps responding to this humanitarian and good-will attitude of the Lao PDR.

FEATURE ARTICLE REVIEWS COOPERATION WITH SRV

BK211031 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0530 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Feature Article: "Laos-Vietnam Cooperation Has Scored Greater Achievements With Each Passing Day"]

[Text] Solidarity and mutual cooperation and assistance between Laos and Vietnam have existed for a long time. They were appropriately exhibited during the period of revolution. Approaching the period of building and defending our socialist fatherland, the economic, cultural, social, technical, and scientific cooperation between the two countries entered an important phase. It has been enlarged in all respects. Over the past 10 years, economic and cultural cooperation has enabled our two countries to promote and develop the strength of each country and helped to build an overall strength. Thanks to this cooperation we have assisted each other, jointly surmounted obstacles caused by the war, modified oil production methods, built new production relations, developed the economy, culture, technique, and science, boosted production in each respect to ensure the people's living conditions and successfully struggled against all the enemy's economic blockade tricks, thus contributing to building socialist material and technical bases and to systematically ensuring tranquility, happiness, and public order. During the 1970's our two countries were faced with many difficulties. This is why our mutual assistance could meet only our immediate requirements. In the 1980's, following the summit conference of the three Indochinese countries in Vientiane our multifaceted cooperation has further developed. Each country has set up a committee for bilateral economic, technical, and scientific cooperation. In addition, each country has set up branches in charge of each work. [Words indistinct] the forms and principles of cooperation are beneficial to opening up and boosting the bilateral cooperation.

Following the conferences of the committees for economic, technical, and scientific cooperation between the two countries, they have reached complete unanimity in the discussion of cooperation. This includes mutual assistance in mapping out development plans; surveying and drafting plans for building production establishments; building economic, industrial, and agricultural enterprises; exploiting natural resources; and agricultural enterprises; exploiting natural resources; building factories, plants, warehouses, social service facilities, roads and bridges; training technical and scientific cadres; assisting each other in transporting goods across the border; exchanging goods and technical and scientific experts; and in facilitating study tours to exchange specialized lessons.

The cooperation is composed of many forms -- gratuitous assistance, loans, and a form of building projects with mutual cooperation. Yet, the process of making sister provinces is still slow. Projects to meet requirements, from small to big, are included in annual plans. In formulating a 5-year plan, conditions are being prepared to coordinate with each other on the economic and social fronts. In the years to come our two countries will concentrate all our strength and intelligence on helping each other resolve important and urgent problems. In resolving the problem of foodstuffs, we have assisted each other in the form of agriculture and intensive farming by employing technical and scientific methods and in building communication lines and small industrial bases serving agricultural and forestry production, light industries, and the production of consumer goods. We have assisted each other in training cadres and workers and exchanging experts for inspecting each country's potentials in order to effectively formulate plans. At the same time, we have assisted each other in building communication lines linking the two countries. Basically, both sides benefit from the bilateral cooperation. [Words indistinct] in cooperation projects. The two sides have assisted each other in surveying and designing new communication lines. The Lao side is trying to interlink communication lines in the country and to build roads leading toward the sea in the east.



The cooperation in utilizing Vietnam's Danang port has created conditions for neighbor Laos to accept aid from fraternal countries throughout the world and to break the economic blockade strategy of all imperialist and reactionary forces.

To create conditions for local state offices and organizations to build towns and serve economic, social, and cultural cooperation, the two sides have cooperated to build warehouses covering about 10,000 square meters of land, hospitals, schools, animal breeding settlements, pilot agricultural stations, tree sapling stations, offices, and collective shops. Regarding goods exchange, the two sides have paid special attention to small and major matters for the purpose of jointly meeting the requirements needed for restoring and developing the economy and ensuring the people's living conditions in each country. This form of exchange has continuously expanded. The exchange of trade between the two countries and between the peoples living in the border areas has enabled the two sides to assist each other and make use of each side's agricultural products.

In the past years the Lao side has increased its export of goods by as much as 20 percent each year. The transportation of goods has also developed. Parallel with this, the transportation of consumer goods has developed as well. The two sides have achieved advances in ordering goods from each other. At present, many branches in various Vietnamese areas are responsible for assisting Laos' imports and exports. The two sides have assisted each other in transporting about 10,000 tons of goods annually. Despite difficulties regarding transport means and roads, the two sides have managed to meet their requirements in transporting exchanged goods. However, the Lao side is capable of handling the transportation of some important goods.

The two sides have cooperated to exploit gypsum mines for sale to Vietnam. They have also assisted each other in carrying out forestry work, for example, the exploitation and processing of timber for export. All Lao provinces and Vientiane Municipality have become sister provinces with those of Vietnam. This favorable position has been strengthened over the past 10 years and is now of long-term strategic importance, thus promoting the existing overall strength of each locality and the all-round cooperation between localities.

Hundreds of teams of Vietnamese experts have come to Laos each year to work at various factories and plants. At present, Vietnam is training cadres for Laos in the economic, educational, cultural, technical, and scientific fields. In this regard, Laos has also helped Vietnam train university-level students. The two countries are cooperating in research, such as in all-round technical and scientific research. In the future, the results of research will be applied to production work and to improving the living conditions of the two peoples.

Over the past 10 years since liberation, the economic and cultural cooperation between the two countries has resulted in great achievements. This shows the strength of solidarity and further strengthens mutual trust. This also shows that the line approved by the two sides is correct. Yet, this success still falls short of the target, taking into consideration both sides' requirements. It is only an initial step. Both sides will continue to encounter difficulties in the spheres of material, capital, and actual experience. Such difficulties also include an economic blockade and fact-distorting propaganda campaigns launched by the enemy. As a matter of fact, it can be seen that the need for cooperation is great. Only cooperation can enable the two countries to advance along the path of socialism. [Words indistinct] cooperation between our two countries will grow and develop extensively; detailed plans will be drawn in the forms and content of the bilateral cooperation; and new cooperation enterprises will come into being, using our resources, manpower, technique, science, and actual experience. It is certain that all this will enable our two countries to score greater successes in our bilateral cooperation.

SENATE PASSES BILL UPGRADING INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

BK211318 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] The city governor and city council election bill was passed in three straight readings by the Senate on Friday. The bill won approval from the House of Representatives on Thursday. The elections, which will include elections for the Bangkok governor and city assemblymen, will be held within 90 days following the announcement of the law in the Royal Gazette.

The Senate has also passed the bill to upgrade the Central Intelligence Department to the National Intelligence Agency in three straight readings. The enforcement of the law will in effect empower the agency to serve as a genuine national organization as the receiving end of intelligence and counterintelligence reports before being submitted to the prime minister.

ARMY SECRETARY DISCUSSES LAOS, CAMBODIA

BK210928 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 19 Jul 85 pp 2, 3

[Text] Army Secretary Major General Narudon Detpradiyut reported on the situation along the Thai-Cambodian border at the Armed Forces' Information Office yesterday morning. He said that since the death of Chan Si, prime minister of the Heng Samrin regime, Vietnam has changed several prominent persons of the Heng Samrin government by replacing some dissidents with Vietnamese, which is part of Vietnam's plan for the occupation of Cambodia. The replacements have caused great dissatisfaction among Cambodians and the Heng Samrin side because they believe that Chan Si's death was caused by Vietnam to eliminate dissidents. Meanwhile, Vietnam has transported military weapons to border areas opposite Sangkha, Kap Choeng, Ban Kruat, and Ta Phraya Districts and sent fresh troops from Vietnam to rotate those in Siem Reap and Oddar Meanchey.

Regarding the fighting inside Cambodia, Narudon said that Democratic Kampuchea has sent troops to operate in rear areas of Siem Reap, Oddar Meanchey, Pursat, and Battambang and around Phnom Penh, inflicting heavy casualties on the Vietnamese. Supreme Command Spokesman Lieutenant General Samphao Sikhacha added that the tripartite Cambodian forces are now being equipped with antiaircraft guns and SAM-7 missiles to use against Vietnamese planes.

Major General Narudon disclosed that Laos has been recruiting 200 youths older than 16 from each of its provinces for military training in Vietnam, causing more Lao people to flee the country. Regarding the three disputed villages in Ban Khok Subdistrict of Uttaradit Province, he said that Laos has carried out provocations by harassing and firing at our military outposts. Laos is not trying to improve relations with Thailand to resolve the dispute jointly, although it has proposed negotiations. Thailand is ready for negotiations, but Laos must stop its provocations to create a favorable political atmosphere if it is sincere about solving the dispute.

1 KILLED IN 15 JUL SRV ATTACK ON FISHERMEN

BK181041 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 18 Jul 85 p 3

[Text] A Thai fisherman was killed and three others wounded when Vietnamese gunboats attacked two Thai trawlers in international waters about 54 kilometres east of Losin Island on Monday, a Royal Thai Navy spokesman said this morning.

He said the two boats, Kiat Udon 1 and Pon Namthip 2, were damaged and radioed the Navy for help. A Navy speedboat based in Songkhla rushed to the scene and managed to take the dead and wounded aboard the Kiat Udon 1 to Pattani Province. The other boat with a wounded crewman was missing, the spokesman said.

PAPER DOUBTS SRV REPORT OF DOUBLED USSR AID

BK200430 Bangkok THE NATION in English 20 Jul 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Doubled Soviet Aid to Vietnam Very Doubtful"]

[Text] We have to take with more than a pinch of salt the report in the Vietnamese newspaper NHAN DAN that the Soviet Union will double the economic aid it has been receiving over the past four years. It is true that the Soviet Union during the same period poured in a lot of military aid -- some estimates go as high as \$3 million a day -- but it has never been published how much economic aid has been given. Now that the guerrilla war has substantially abated in Kampuchea, even the military aid might not be very high.

It has been reported that Western diplomats estimate that the combined economic and military aid to Vietnam from the Soviet Union amounts to \$1 billion a year but nobody is prepared to say how much of it is economic and how much of it is in arms and ammunition. Vietnam itself has not taken seriously the reconstruction of her country and even from the end of the Vietnam war she went on increasing her armed forces until she had the world's third largest standing army.

According to the International Monetary Fund, Vietnam is ranked as the fourth poorest country -- after Chad, Bangladesh and Ethiopia. The paradox as to how the fourth poorest country can maintain the world's third largest standing army and fight an aggressive war has never been solved. The only point that we can think of is that the Soviet Union completely underwrites Vietnamese military expenditure.

Further, if the Soviet Union decided to double economic aid, the right time to announce it would have been when Vietnamese leader Le Duan went to Moscow last month. From the skimpy reports that emerged from that visit, the experts conclude that the talks held by Le Duan in Moscow were not a success. Further it has been the principle of the Soviet Union that its surrogates are kept at a subsistence level since any improvement in economy will make them look to capitalist nations to advance further.

The top priority of the Soviet Union is the war in Afghanistan and she will spare no effort or money to colonize that country. Estimates of Soviet expenditure in Afghanistan vary from \$8 to \$11 million a day. And her expenses are bound to increase. Her expenditure to support Cuba must also be immense. She has to buy the entire sugar production of Cuba and then sell it in the open world market at a loss. Further she has to spend a lot of money to keep Cuban troops in Angola and some other African countries. The military costs in Ethiopia must be enormous although the rich countries of the world came to the aid of that country when famine struck.

Russia's own military expenditures and her research and development in the exploration of space must easily equal or exceed that of the United States -- and that expense is in billions and billions of dollars. Considering all this we can only assume that NHAN DAN is flying a kite. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned her immediate objective in Vietnam has been achieved -- the building of the military complex in Cam Ranh. As for building up Indochina to become a southern bulwark against China, such an effort can wait because victory in Afghanistan, where not only money but lives are being spent, must come first.



30TH ANNIVERSARY OF AGREEMENT WITH USSR MARKED

Aid for 1986-90 Said Doubled

OW189043 Hanoi VNA in English 0749 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 18 -- The allround cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union has constantly been developed in the interest of the two peoples and of world peace and revolution, says Tran Quynh, chairman of the Council of Ministers, in an article making the 30th anniversary of the agreement of Soviet economic and technical assistance to Vietnam. Tran Quynh, who is also member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, writes:

"The Soviet Union's great economic and military assistance to Vietnam was one of the decisive factors for the Vietnamese people's victory in their struggle against the U.S. imperialists, in completely liberating the south, reunifying Vietnam, taking the whole country into an era of independence, reunification and socialism".

"After the south was liberated, Vietnam's economy was faced with major upsets resulting from U.S. neo-colonialist occupation, from Beijing's sudden cutting of its economic aid to Vietnam and its two wars of aggression against our country.

"Loyal to its international obligations, the Soviet Union has given us great support and assistance. With the Treaty of Friendship and cooperation signed on November 3, 1978, the relations between Vietnam and the Soviet Union have entered a new stage.

"After writing off Vietnam's debts totalling 1,080 million rubles, the Soviet Union gave us gratuitous aid to continue building projects left unfinished by China, provided us with large quantities of raw materials and commodities for daily use and for the development of production. With Soviet assistance we have built many important civilian projects and strengthened our defence capacity.

"Over the past 30 years, the Soviet Union has helped train some 20,000 scientific and technical cadres, including about 4,000 post-graduates, who are now working zealously at production establishments, universities and scientific research centres.

"We will soon fulfil the program for cooperation with the Soviet Union in growing 50,000 hectares of rubber trees. Under the agreement reached by the two countries, a protocol on growing 110,000 hectares will be signed. With assistance from the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries, we will be able to meet their demands for this important product.

"The two countries will carry out the programs for vegetables, fruits, coffee, tea, tobacco and other industrial trees. These programs have created favourable conditions for Vietnam to tap its natural resources, its potentialities in land and man-power to have more products for export and accumulation for the purpose of socialist industrialization.

"The Soviet Union has decided to give Vietnam in the 1986-90 period an economic aid more than double compared with the last five-year period".

"It has decided to grant Vietnam a credit on preferential terms to import complete sets of equipment for construction projects to cover surplus imports of goods and materials from the Soviet Union and has agreed to Vietnam's deferring the payment of its previous debts. It also has decided to increase considerably its supply of fuel, fertilizer, steel and cotton.

"The Soviet Union has agreed to help vietnam complete, upgrade and build some 100 projects.

"Vietnam and the Soviet Union have agreed to increase the exploitation of oil and gas on the south Vietnam continental shelf with a view to achieving the highest possible output by 1990, build oil refineries and petro-chemical projects, a nitrogenous fertilizer factory, new power projects, and transform and upgrade railway lines.

"The Soviet Union has agreed to help Vietnam build a number of engineering works, build a steel plant with an annual capacity of 500,000 tons -- the first part of a union of metallurgical factories with a total capacity of two million tons a year."

#### Meeting Commemorates Jubilee

OW190901 Hanoi VNA in English 0728 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 19 -- A get-together was held here Thursday by Le Khac, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and minister of foreign trade, in honour of the 30th anniversary of the signing of the agreement on Soviet economic and technical aid to Vietnam (July 18). It was attended by Tran Quynh, member of the CPV CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Intergovernmental Commission for Vietnam-USSR Economic Scientific and Technical Cooperation; Dau Ngoc Xuan, vice chairman of the State Planning Commission; and vice chairman of the Intergovernmental Commission for Vietnam-USSR Economic Scientific and Technical Cooperation; Hoang Bich Son, vice foreign minister; and others. On the Soviet side were Soviet Charge d'Affaires a.i. in Vietnam Y.N. Myakotnykh; V.A. Ivashkin and V.I. Velichko, respectively acting trade representative and acting economic counsellor of the Soviet Embassy here and heads of Soviet specialist delegations in Vietnam.

Speaking on the occasion, Le Khac brought out the important significance of the signing of the agreement considering it a concrete manifestation of the Soviet people's strong support for and valuable and selfless assistance to the Vietnamese people. Y.N. Myakotnykh expressed sincere thanks to the party and state and people of Vietnam for their high appreciation of the Soviet contribution to the development of the Vietnamese economy, and stressed that the party, state and people of the Soviet Union are determined to help the Vietnamese people exploit their resources to step up the national economic development.

#### HANOI REVIEWS EXCHANGES OF GOODS WITH USSR

BK211038 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Over the past 30 years, the exchange of goods between Vietnam and the Soviet Union has incessantly expanded and steadily increased. In the 1955-75 period, the value of goods exchanged between the two countries increased almost tenfold, with Vietnamese exports to the Soviet Union going up 440 percent. In the 1975-84 period the value of Soviet exports to Vietnam increased 450 percent while the value of Vietnamese exports to the Soviet Union quintupled. In the 1981-84 period in particular, fine results were obtained from the implementation of the long-term 1931-85 [as heard] trade agreement and various protocols on annual goods exchanges. In 1984, Vietnam's exports to the Soviet Union were up 165 percent compared to 1980.

The Soviet Union accounts for 80 percent of the value of Vietnam's trade with CEMA member countries and 60 percent of the total value of its trade with foreign nations. To Vietnam, the Soviet Union is the main, steady, and ever-expanding market that accounts for more than 65 percent of Vietnam's import value. The Soviet Union ensures the satisfaction of 80-100 percent of Vietnam's demands for petroleum, cast iron, nitrate fertilizer, iron, steel, cotton, and nonferrous metals.

The raw materials, fuel, equipment, and other goods supplied by the Soviet Union have made important contributions to our national economy, ensuring the stable operations of various economic sectors and strengthening our production and export capabilities. The Soviet Union has also provided consumer goods to help our country stabilize and raise the people's standard of living. Whenever our country faces difficulties caused by natural calamities or the enemy, it has also received timely responses from the Soviet Union to its demands for food.

In the condition of still having to grapple with difficulties, our country has always striven to accord the Soviet Union the foremost status in our exports. Vietnam has delivered to the Soviet Union 60 percent of the natural rubber, 60 percent of the coffee beans, 75 percent of the (?tin), and more than 30 percent of the floor planks it has exported. However, the amount of goods supplied by our country is still small compared to the very great demands of the Soviet market.

#### SUPPLIES OF EQUIPMENT FROM USSR OUTLINED

BK211340 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 19 July 85

[Text] Carrying out Vietnamese-Soviet economic and technical cooperation, since early this year the Soviet Union has continued to supply Vietnam with various types of complete equipment for electric power, coal, and engineering projects. Provided under contract, the supplies included equipment and materials for capital construction; petroleum for various joint projects in development of coffee, rubber, and tea production; and fertilizers for agriculture.

The General Corporation for Import of Complete and Technical Equipment of the Ministry of Foreign Trade has closely monitored the progress of the construction of projects built with Soviet assistance and has signed additional contracts to acquire the necessary equipment and materials for construction work. During the first 6 months of this year, the General Corporation has signed more than 70 contracts, the most important of which provide for the import of equipment, materials, tires, and petroleum for the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power project. The general corporation has informed consignees of the arrival of their goods early. For this reason, merchandise has been received in a more satisfactory manner this year, and the amounts of goods accumulated at various port warehouses have decreased compared to the corresponding period in the previous year.

This year, all the seaports of our country have received 160,000 metric tons of complete equipment, the bulk of it channeled through the Haiphong port and the Saigon port in Ho Chi Minh City. This has created favorable conditions for important projects such as the Hoa Binh and Tri An hydroelectric power plants, the Pha Lai thermoelectric power plant, the Cao Son and Mao Khe coal mines, the Tinh Tuc tin mine, and the Cam Pha engineering plant to step up and ensure the pace of construction.

#### SRV-LAOS COOPERATION TREATY ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED

OW171722 Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jul 17 -- A meeting was held at the Dien Bien leather and canvas item cooperative, Dong Da precinct of Hanoi this morning to mark the 8th anniversary of the signing of the Vietnam-Laos treaty of friendship and cooperation (July 18). It was attended by, among others, Hoang Luynh, secretary general of the Vietnam-Laos Friendship Association and Hoang Linh, executive member of the Pacou Chapter of the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples. Lao Ambassador Khamphum Tounalom also attended the meeting.



Speaking at the meeting, the Lao ambassador highlighted the efforts made by the two peoples over the past eight years in implementing the Vietnam-Laos treaty of friendship and cooperation. He expressed sincere thanks to the party, state and people of Vietnam for their valuable and selfless assistance to the Lao people, and wished for further comprehensive cooperation between the two countries.

On this occasion a new chapter of the Vietnam-Laos Friendship Association was set up at the Dien Bien cooperative.

#### Amity Group Greetings

OW171730 Hanoi VNA in English 1538 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 17 -- Hoang Truong Minh, president of the Vietnam-Laos Friendship Association, has sent a message of greetings to Quenheuan Phounsavat, acting president of the Laos-Vietnam Friendship Association, the eighth anniversary of the signing of the Laos-Vietnam treaty of friendship and cooperation.

The message says: "The Vietnamese people note with great joy that since the signing of the Vietnam-Laos treaty of friendship and cooperation the special relationship and traditional militant solidarity between the two peoples have been constantly consolidated and developed. Particularly over recent years, the solidarity and cooperation between the two countries have seen new development of important significance.

"We are greatly elated at the achievements gained by the Lao people over the past years in their socialist construction and national defence".

The message continues: "The Vietnam-Laos Friendship Association fully supports the Lao Government and people's correct stance and goodwill regarding the tension along the Lao-Thai border, especially in the vicinity of the three hamlets in Paklai District Sayaboury Province, which has been caused by the Thai ruling circles. It resolutely demands that the Thai ruling circles put an immediate end to their hostile acts against the Lao people and respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Lao People's Democratic Republic".

The Vietnam-Laos Friendship Association wished the fraternal Lao people, under the correct leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party headed by General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan, new and greater achievements in their socialist construction and national defence, and the militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between the peoples of Laos and Vietnam the ever lasting.

#### NHAN DAN Hails Treaty

BK201407 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Jul 85

[18 July NHAN DAN editorial: "The Special Vietnam-Laos Relationship"]

[Text] On 18 July 1977, 8 years ago, the Vietnamese-Lao treaty of friendship and cooperation was signed in Vientiane. With great encouragement and elation, the peoples of our two countries today commemorate the 8th anniversary of this historic treaty. Realities over the past 8 years have proven the solidarity strength of our two fraternal nations.

Implementing the spirit and letter of this treaty, our two fraternal peoples have increasingly strengthened their tradition of patriotism and their determination to become self-reliant, while consolidating Indochinese solidarity and strengthening unity with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist nations to score greater new achievements in carrying out the two strategic task of defending the fatherland and building socialism and in consolidating the strength and posture of the Indochinese revolution.

During the past years, though faced with difficulties in carrying out economic and cultural development programs and directly coping with the war of aggression and the multifaceted war of sabotage of the Chinese expansionists-hegemonists, our two peoples, with the spirit of sharing weal and woe, have consistently helped each other maintain the interests of each nation and score victories for the two nations' revolution.

The fraternal and comradely cooperation between our two parties, states, and peoples has developed in all aspects with a new scale, quality, and effective forms. In addition to sending specialists and volunteer troops to help the Lao revolution, Vietnam has accelerated cooperation in labor and technical fields to help Laos exploit its various potentials. Vietnam and Laos have expanded sisterly relations between localities and have used economic and cultural cooperation as a basis for expanding cooperation in other fields.

Since early this year, various sectors of the two countries such as education, training, building, electricity, material, water conservancy, and banking have signed cooperation agreements for 1985 and subsequent years. In addition to various factories and enterprises built with Vietnamese assistance, which are now in operation, many Vietnamese-Lao friendship projects have recently been completed. These include the 1 May cement factory, the Muang Kham and Muang Hom hydroelectric stations in Xiengkhouang, and various new roads. These are tasks of great pride for peoples of the two countries.

With the Vietnamese-Lao treaty of friendship and cooperation and the Vientiane summit's statement, the fraternal Vietnamese and Lao peoples have been bound to each other in a profound solidarity, singlemindedness, and special relationship. The meetings between party General Secretaries De Luan and Kaysone Phomvihan and between other Vietnamese and Lao party and state leaders and the two parties' resolutions on strengthening the Vietnamese-Lao relationship are of great significance.

The glorious success of the official friendship visit to the LPDR by the Vietnamese party and state delegation led by Council of State Chairman Troung Chinh has marked a new development in the close, loyal, and bright relationship between the two fraternal nations, thereby contributing to firmly strengthening the irreversible revolutionary posture on the Indochinese peninsula.

Esteemed Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan has affirmed: The solidarity and cooperation between Vietnam and Laos as well as between Vietnam, Laos, and the PRK have become a law of existence and development, an important factor for the success of each country's revolution, a strategic line, a sacred sentiment, and a noble internationalist duty.

The revolutionary cause of the three nations on this peninsula must still undergo many difficulties and ordeals, but the revolutionary prospects of the three countries are bright. The Chinese expansionists-hegemonists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai leadership, and other reactionary forces, have not renounced their hostile policy against Vietnam, Laos, and the PRK. But time is on the side of the three Indochinese countries' revolution.

The enemies' wicked schemes have failed one after another in face of the steel-like wall of Indochina's unity. The three peoples' just cause -- with the support of the Soviet Union, other fraternal socialist countries, and friends on five continents -- is steadily advancing.

The Vietnamese people forever bear in mind the services, great sacrifices, and noble contributions of the Lao people to the Vietnamese revolution. The Vietnamese people sincerely thank the Lao party, government, and people for this valuable support.

Together with the fraternal Lao people, the Vietnamese people pledge to do all they can to preserve and enhance the special solidarity between Vietnam and Laos as well as between Vietnam, Laos, and the PRK, an important factor for the success of the revolution in each country and for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

#### COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON CPV DELEGATION'S SYRIA VISIT

OW191345 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] A press communique was announced in Damascus on 12 July on the visit to the Syrian Arab Republic by a CPV delegation, led by Comrade Tran Huu Dac, member of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the CPV Central Control Committee.

Both sides stressed the dangerous situation in the Middle East created by Israel's continuation of its aggressive and expansionist policy. Both sides demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all Israeli aggressive forces from Lebanon.

The Syrian side hailed the constructive proposals set forth at the 10th conference of foreign ministers of the SRV, the PRK, and the LPDR, as well as at previous conferences. Both sides held that these proposals are a good basis for normalizing the situation in Southeast Asia and turning the region into a zone of peace and stability. Both sides expressed their great satisfaction over the friendly relations and close cooperation between the two parties and two states, and affirmed their desire to regularly develop and strengthen those relations in order to serve the interests of the two peoples. The CPV and Ba'th Party delegations signed a new treaty of cooperation between the two parties for the period 1985-86.

#### RADIO REVIEWS BORDER SITUATION, ASEAN PROPOSAL

BK191033 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Station editor Vu Dinh Vinh feature: "Heighten Vigilance for National Defense"]

[Text] The situation at the northern border of our country has continued to be tense. Last week, Chinese artillery still fired thousands of shells into various areas in Ha Tuyen Province, particularly Vi Xuyen, Guan Ba, and Xin Man Districts. The Chinese still sent many groups of scouts into our territory to carry out sabotage activities in the areas of Chi Ma and Loc Binh in Lang Son Province, Xin Man in Ha Tuyen Province, and so forth. Our People's Armed Forces and our compatriots of various nationalities in these localities, continuing to heighten their vigilance, dealt timely counterblows to the enemy's shellings and intrusions, annihilating a number of intruders.



The situation at the Sino-Vietnamese border throughout the past period shows that the Beijing authorities have escalated their war activities against Vietnam such as shellings and land-grabbing operations to a new level, causing permanent tension in Vietnam's northern border area in Ha Tuyen Province and making the situation in Vi Xuyen District in particular very tense and dangerous. The Beijing authorities have incessantly claimed that the Laoshan and Anshan areas are Chinese territory. In fact, these hills belong to Vietnam and are located in Vi Xuyen District, Ha Tuyen Province but they have been illegally occupied by China. Using these claims as a pretext, China has carried out serious military activities against Vietnam for a long period of time.

According to combined reports by our authoritative agencies, during the first 6 months of 1985, along our northern border, the Chinese authorities have continued to maintain a large military force composed of main-force corps and divisions transferred from the military districts in the rear. They have also continued to build and consolidate military works along the Sino-Vietnam border.

Specifically, during the first 6 months of 1985, on more than 60 occasions, China has used platoon- to regiment-sized forces, supported by artillery, to frenziedly intrude into Vietnamese territory in an attempt to attack and occupy a number of areas in Vi Xuyen District, Ha Tuyen Province. Chinese troops across the border have fired more than 700,000 artillery shells, mortar shells, and rockets and regularly fired infantry weapons into more than 60 points in Quang Ninh, Lang Son, Cao Bang, and He Tuyen Provinces. On many occasions they used a large amount of ammunition of all types to conduct round-the-clock annihilation shellings against Thanh Thuy, Thanh Duc, Phong Quang, and Minh Tan villages in Vi Xuyen District, Ha Tuyen Province.

The Chinese authorities have sent more than 100 scout and commando groups deep into the 6 border provinces to carry out intelligence, espionage, propaganda, and psychological warfare activities; to make contacts with reactionaries among the people; to lay ambushes, kidnap or assassinate people, burn forests, and destroy property. It is worth noting that in recent days the Chinese side have floated many tweezers mines, a type of water-born antipersonnel mine, together with various kinds of psychological commodities on the upper reaches of the Lo River, in Ha Tuyen Province. This cruel act has caused many casualties among the people who live and earn their living on and along the Lo River, in Vi Xuyen and Son Duong Districts, Ha Tuyen Province, and even in Phong Chau area, Vinh Phu Province.

Along with these war activities, during the first 6 months of 1985, the Chinese authorities have also sent more than 400 armed boats and vessels, disguised as fishing boats, to encroach on Vietnam's sea areas between Quang Ninh and Binh Tri Thien where they carried out espionage activities, kidnapped Vietnamese fishermen, and threatened their fishing activities. The Chinese side have dispatched hundreds of groups of combat aircraft to operate along China's airspace adjacent to Vietnam's border areas. Many groups intruded 5-10 km deep into Vietnamese airspace over Lai Chau, Ha Tuyen, and Cao Bang Provinces.

As already said above, the war activities carried out by the Chinese side have made the situation along the Vietnamese-Chinese border, especially in Ha Tuyen Province, constantly tense and unstable. However, our Army and people guarding the fatherland's frontline have resolutely fought against the enemy's war activities, thus defending firmly our territorial integrity and sovereignty.

It can be said that many units have formulated their combat plans in a way very close to the real situation. They have undergone training in accordance with their tasks requirements, have always heightened their vigilance, and have adopted an effective combat tactic.

Many collectives and combatants have set good examples in fighting resourcefully and bravely and have been crowned with glorious victories. This has attested more clearly to our Army and people's firm determination to defend every inch of the fatherland's sacred soil and safeguard our territorial sovereignty and integrity as well as our border security.

Dear comrades and friends: Public opinion in the region as well as in the world continues to criticize the joint statement of the ASEAN foreign ministers' Kuala Lumpur conference. The TIMES magazine published in the Philippines has also run an editorial headlined ASEAN Has Committed a Mistake Over the Cambodian Issue. The paper said that ASEAN's call for proximity talks appears to be useless. The paper pointed out that the ASEAN foreign ministers have failed to take into account the Chinese threat, and that Vietnam's concern over the threat from its northern neighbor is not without a cause, given the fact that China has once sent its troops across the border to invade Vietnam. It is because of the Chinese threat that Vietnam has to maintain its troops in Cambodia.

Public opinion also pointed out that with such a joint statement, the ASEAN member countries have once again exposed their design of continuing to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign Cambodia. The root cause of the problem has been known to everyone: Thailand is the architect of the proposal with China as the adviser and inspirator. It is no longer a secret that the Pol Pot clique -- the henchmen of Beijing and the perpetrators of genocide in Cambodia -- is now playing a key role in the so-called democratic coalition. The proximity talks proposal is nothing but an attempt to maintain the Pol Pot clique.

Progressive mankind is demanding the elimination of the genocidal Pol Pot clique, whereas Beijing, Bangkok, and other reactionaries are nurturing and providing training and supplies to this clique so they can oppose the three Indochinese countries. Thailand has offered its territory as a sanctuary for the Pol Pot clique and other reactionary Cambodian groups. The U.S. ruling circles have also given all kinds of aid to this clique. All these activities have constituted a violation of the Cambodian people's right to self-determination and their internal affairs and have made the situation more tense and complex.

The goodwill of the three Indochinese countries is always clear and shining as ever. The resounding victories scored by the Cambodian people during the 1984-85 dry season as well as the many great achievements gained by them over the past 6 years are a development of strategic significance of the Cambodian revolution. At present, the Cambodian people are closely united with a determination to firmly defend and build their country. This is an eloquent fact. Thus, to solve the outstanding problems in the region, one cannot but take into account this undeniable fact.

#### THAI PARLIAMENTARIAN CITED ON CAMBODIA

BK211225 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] A Thai MP has criticized the Thai authorities for lending a hand to the Khmer Rouge against the Kampuchean people. Speaking at a recent session of the Parliament, Mr. Songtham Panyadi said the present tension at the Thai-Kampuchean border is a direct consequence of Bangkok's active support to the Khmer reactionaries and Thailand's permission for them to use its territory as a springboard for attacks against the Kampuchean people. For these actions, he said, Thailand is involved in a military confrontation and interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea.

JAPAN'S MILITARISM, COOPERATION WITH U.S. DECRIED

OW210229 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Commentary: "From Textbook to Unsinkable Aircraft Carrier"]

[Text] The Japanese Education Ministry's altering of historical facts in textbooks under the influence of militarism has evoked the world's criticism and, in particular, Asian people's deep indignation. The Japanese authorities are attempting through this alteration to absolve the Japanese militarists of responsibility for the bloody crimes they committed against the people of Japan and other Asian countries during World War II and to lay a social foundation for the revival of militarism. With the strength of a huge war machine in their hands, the Japanese militarist force has formulated a plan for national militarization and turned its Self-Defense Force into a regular, modern army in order to please the United States and help realize the U.S. strategy in Asia and the Pacific. Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone has promised to build Japan into a huge, unsinkable aircraft carrier. To share the U. S. Navy's responsibility, the Japanese navy has expanded its cruise area to over 1,000 nautical miles facilitating the U.S. 7th Fleet's expansion into the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. The Japanese authorities are diligently pursuing this adventuristic policy by turning Japan from an economic power into a military power. They are openly asking that military expenditures be increased from 1 percent of Japan's national income to 1.9 percent. At the same time, they are mobilizing all their propaganda machines to launch psychological warfare activities, spreading the poisonous influence of chauvinism and revanchism through religious and cultural channels, absolving themselves of their past crimes of aggression, and sliding Japan onto the road of new militarism.

The Japanese militarist force views the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty as the cornerstone for increasing Japan's strength in all aspects. Therefore, this pact has always been the basis of Japan's diplomacy with the United States. Japanese naval, army, and air forces have constantly held military exercises with U.S. forces in recent years. In the short period since the end of June this year, Japan has held joint military exercise with the United States on 10 occasions. The Japanese and Asian press cannot help but notice the Japan-U.S. cooperation in the nuclear logistical and other fields. There are 28 U.S. nuclear logistics bases throughout Japan today. This number is only below those in the FRG and Canada. Right now, other military bases are being built on all Japanese islands. The Japanese militarists intend to forget the lesson of their bankrupt idea of Greater East Asia, to write off in one stroke their crimes committed 40 years ago, and to return to their old path. Yet the wheels of history cannot be reversed. The Asian and Japanese people will never forget the towering crimes committed by the Japanese militarists. How can people forget about Japanese militarists' launching the Lugouqiao incident on the evening of 7 July 1937 to start their large-scale war of aggression against China? How can people forget their crimes of wantonly massacring the Chinese people, perpetrating the tragic killing of over 1 million people in Nanjing? People also will not forget the Japanese militarists' crimes of killing over 313,000 people in one stroke in the Philippines. Nor will they forget the Japanese militarists' barbarous crimes against Korea and Southeast Asia.

When Japanese militarists invaded Vietnam, they burned, killed, and plundered everywhere, causing a famine in which over 2 million Vietnamese people starved to death. The Japanese militarist force can never deny these crimes.

The Japanese militarists not only committed crimes against the people of all Asian countries but brought catastrophe on the Japanese people, causing millions of Japanese to lose their lives in an unjust war and causing the Japanese land to bear the calamity of the dropping of two atomic bombs. It has been 40 years since the war in Asia ended. Yet the Japanese militarists' historic crimes are still very vivid.



The Japanese people firmly refuse to let their children become cannon fodder for the militarists and Nakasone's accomplices on the unsinkable aircraft carrier. The Asian people and all the progressive people in the world will never allow the Japanese militarists' crimes to reoccur.

DRINKING BANNED IN PUBLIC SECURITY FORCE

BK191335 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 16 Jul 85

["25 June Ministry of Interior's Decision on Prohibition of Public Security Force's Personnel From Drinking Liquors"]

[Text] We all know very well that alcoholism is hazardous to our health and civilized life. For cadres and combatants of the public security force, alcoholism is not only dangerous to their health, but also affects the performances of their task and combat. When one gets drunk, one speaks carelessly, thus easily engaging in quarrels. This will spoil the personality and behavior of the public security force's personnel. Alcoholics are inactive, cannot control themselves, and are likely to violate discipline and law when performing their duty. To scrupulously implement President Ho Chi Minh's six teachings; to strive to improve the quality, revolutionary ethics, personality, and a healthy life of the public security personnel; and to build a pure, strong, and firm public security force in order to fulfill all assigned tasks, the Ministry of Interior has decided to prohibit public security personnel from drinking alcohol. The decision contains the following points:

- 1 All cadres, combatants, and personnel of the public security force are prohibit from drinking alcohol, especially beer during their work hours, at restaurants, and shops. All are warned not to get drunk by drinking beer on all occasions.
- 2 Liquors and beer will not be served at various internal functions. Cadres and combatants of the public security force who are attending social functions are prohibited from drinking liquor or beer.
3. Liquor and beer will not be served at functions organized in honor of guests from outside of the public security sector.
4. All cadres and combatants who violate this regulation are subject to prompt and strict punishment in accordance with the severity of their violation. Serious case of law violation must be tried according to law. Outstanding personnel, good work, and good units will be commended. Heads of various units must bear direct responsibility for their cadres and combatants.
5. This decision will be effective as of 1 August 1985.

The Ministry of Interior earnestly hopes that the people, cadres of various sectors, and mass organizations will support and provide help for the implementation of this decision, while urging cadres and combatants of the public security force to strictly carry out the decision. The ministry appeals to the people, cadres of sectors, and mass organizations to refrain from inviting and forcing public security cadres and combatants to drink liquors on all occasions, including at social functions, death anniversary parties, wedding parties, and so forth. Support and assistance provided by the people and cadres of various echelons and sectors is the great and effective strength for cadres and combatants of the public security force to enhance their political quality, improve their behavior and personality, and to promote their healthy life to be worthy as the party's entrusted apparatus, a sharp tool of the dictatorship of the proletarian state, and the beloved personnel of the people.

AUSTRALIABOMB BLAST IN SYDNEY CHURCH KILLS 1, INJURES 40

BK210601 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Police in the New South Wales Capital, Sydney, say at least 1 person has been killed and as many as 40 others injured when a large bomb exploded in a Jehovah's Witness church in an outer suburban area. Police say the bomb demolished the rear section of the church in the outer southwestern suburb of Casula, about 50 km from the city center.

Radio Australia's Sydney office says that when the bomb exploded earlier today there were about 150 people in the church building. A police spokesman at the scene said a large explosive device had been detonated under the rear part of the building. The spokesman said police had no idea who was responsible. He confirmed that 1 person had died in the blast and about 40 others, some in a serious condition, had been rushed by helicopters and ambulances to nearby hospitals.

As the seriously injured were rushed to hospitals, police took doctors and medical staff to the scene to treat others injured in the blast. Radio Australia reporter at the scene says the explosion tore through the building with such force that parts of it were flung more than 100 meters.

NEW ZEALANDLANGE SAYS GREENPEACE SHIP BOMBING POLITICAL

BK220706 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] The New Zealand prime minister, Mr David Lange, says he has knowledge of the people involved in and the motive for the recent bombing of the Greenpeace flagship, the Rainbow Warrior. The boat sank in Auckland harbor earlier this month, killing one crew member, after being holed by two bomb blasts. Mr Lange says the saboteurs meticulously planned the bombing, which had clear political overtones, although he says there is no evidence linking any government or government intelligence agencies to the attack.

Meanwhile, police investigating the bombing say they are close to being able to charge suspects, although they say there is still work to do. Over the past week, New Zealand police investigations have centered on four Frenchmen and the couple claiming Swiss nationality who are currently in custody in Auckland on passport charges. Three New Zealand detectives are in the French Pacific territory of New Caledonia to probe the background of a yacht -- the Ouvea -- which was in Auckland shortly before the bombing. Although they have already questioned crew members in Norfolk Island and Australia, a police spokesman says they are still interested in the crew.

ARMY, AIR FORCE HOLD EXERCISES IN W. SAMOA

LD192131 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1900 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] New Zealand military personnel are undertaking operational exercises in Western Samoa for the first time. More than 200 Army and Air Force members are spending 2 weeks in Western Samoa, training in tropical conditions. The Western Samoa police force, which also acts as the local army, is also involved in the exercises and training. A New Zealand military spokesman said the operations were part of New Zealand's decision to become more involved in defense cooperation in the South Pacific.

MALAYSIAPOLICE OFFICIAL WARNS OF COMMUNIST INFILTRATION

BK190908 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 17 Jul 85 p 2

[Text] Kuala Tereng-Ganu, Tues. -- The Malayan Communist Party (MCP) is trying to infiltrate associations and organisations to arouse anti-Government sentiment. Deputy Inspector-General of Police Datuk Haji Abdul Rahman Ismail said the MCP had intensified its subversive activities after its armed struggle had failed. He said the MCP since 1979 had tried to revive the United Front and was using its cadres to infiltrate associations and organisations. He urged police officers to keep a close watch on MCP activities.

Speaking at the opening of a senior police officers meeting at a hotel here, Datuk Abdul Rahman said close co-operation with the public was important for the benefit of the country. He said Communist activities in southern Thailand as a whole had been contained by the security forces which had been launching constant operations in the area since the middle of last year. He said the MCP was the hardest hit as a result of the operations in Betong, Ban To and Bannang Sata where a number of Communist bases and the MCP camp had been destroyed. Security forces also seized a large amount of food and booby traps during the operations.

"Information also revealed that their contact with the people has also been cut off, forcing them to seek protection elsewhere," he added. Datuk Abdul Rahman also said that steps had been taken to further improve and upgrade the expertise of the police force. "In order to achieve the objective, police officers have been sent for further studies in relevant courses." Presently, 56 officers are undergoing various courses at higher institutions of learning in the country and abroad.

SINGAPOREFOREIGN MINISTRY WELCOMES KHMER ROUGE STATEMENT

HK220854 Hong Kong AFP in English 0842 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Singapore, July 20 (AFP) -- Singapore today welcomed a Khmer Rouge statement that it would stay away any future elected government in Cambodia as improving the chances of a political settlement in that country. The Khmer Rouge, blamed for massive deaths during its rule in Cambodia in 1975-1979, said July 6 that it would keep out of any government elected in U.N. supervised polling if Vietnam withdrew its estimated 150,000-170,000 troops from Cambodia. A Singapore Foreign Ministry spokesman said today that this was a welcome sign as "It improves the atmosphere for a political solution." "It is now incumbent on Vietnam and the Heng Samrin regime to similarly abide by the verdict of an internationally supervised act of self-determination by the Cambodian people," he added.

The spokesman said the U.N. recognized Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK), which includes the Khmer Rouge and opposes the Heng Samrin government, had been taking definite steps towards a negotiated solution. He pointed out its willingness to participate in indirect talks with Vietnam, which invaded Cambodia, ousted the Khmer Rouge and installed the Heng Samrin government in 1979. Singapore is a member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) which has proposed the indirect talks. Other members are Malaysia, Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand and Brunei.



MARCOS SPEAKS ON SECURITY, U.S. BASES ACCORD

HK191449 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 19 Jul 85 p 6

[Address by President Marcos during the 19th conferment exercise of the National Defense College of the Philippines on 18 July at Malacanang -- Part 1]

[Text] In the two-decade history of the National Defense College of the Philippines, I have been privileged so many times to address its annual graduating class that I feel now like a graduate of this institution.

I am aware for instance of the gruelling year of study that each of you has lived through in order to earn the right to be here today. I know that along the road to this conferment there are casualties who failed to make the grade. I am told that this 19th regular class will go down into the record books as having the most casualties so far in the history of the National Defense College.

And most of all, I am aware that this masteral degree in National Security Administration signifies more than just the completion of your post graduate work in the college; it embodies in fact a commitment to a task that is vital to the health of our government, our military services, and our republic.

In the very title of this degree conferred on you today one can already surmise why this annual conferment has virtually become an annual appointment of the presidency. For security administration is truly a cardinal concern of the government and of the nation. And its professional study, such as this college espouses and promotes, is essential to the nation's capability to deal successfully with security problems and issues as they occur.

Such a professional approach to security is both refreshing and reassuring to note, especially in the light of so much demagoguery and amateurism being cast on events and developments in our country at home and abroad, but especially abroad. For this serves to remind us that the way to deal with problems and issues affecting vital national interests is always by thorough investigation, analysis and understanding, and not through the manipulation of facts and opinion, such as we have seen in recent months.

This latter tendency is especially disturbing because while we in this country have been strenuously applying ourselves to the tasks of economic recovery and national renewal, others have been energetically campaigning abroad to diffuse support for the nation in the international community. And worse these people have been campaigning to get other nations to intervene -- and I say, INTERVENE -- in our affairs.

While we have worked these people have talked. And for every step we have made towards recovery and stability, these people have tried to push us also a step back. Consider what they have been saying lately.

They rant abroad about the imminence of a communist takeover of the country, and in a pretense at factuality, they present so-called time frames for their forecast, troop estimates of the ranks of the insurgents, and the quite patent falsehood that about 90 percent of our provinces today are already confronted by serious threats from the insurgents.

At the same time that the extent of the communist threat is systematically exaggerated, there is a parallel tendency to persistently downgrade the capabilities of our armed forces, to the extent of dismissing even its known successes in the counter-insurgency campaign.

On the political and economic front, the hysterical reports are just as loud, with persistent denunciations of how our democratic freedoms and rights are being trampled on and of how the economy is supposed to be sinking deeper into crisis. No effort is taken whatever of actual policies and developments taking place in the country. No substantiation is offered for the claims being made.

In short, they have not scrupled at "distorting the truth to the point of barefaced lying" in order to achieve their ignoble ends.

Fairness and good sense, of course, are not qualities which we have come to expect from the opposition for many years now, and we can live with that. But what is terribly disturbing is the way this heavily biased view of Philippine affairs seems to be influencing current perceptions of the country in the United States, particularly in the U.S. Congress -- and the way it is encouraging ideas of intervention in our affairs.

In the past, we could perhaps dismiss outright this kind of campaign of the opposition because it was not in any position to really do harm to the country. We could tolerate the often personal attacks on us and dismiss them as the actions of people who lust for power -- *mga taong sakim sa kapangyarihan* [Tagalog for people who hunger for power].

But today the situation is different.

We are a nation in the midst of a major economic recovery program and of an equally vital counter-insurgency and national security campaign. This is a time of challenge to the nation when the very future of the country and the very stability of our republic are being tested. In this period of challenge, we have need of the goodwill and support of other nations, particularly on the economic front. And we certainly would not wish any nation to be promoted to interfere in our affairs because of misperceptions of weakness or instability in our shores.

But this is precisely what the opposition campaign in the U.S., is bent on doing -- it is inviting, nay it is promoting, intervention.

And for what end?

To serve their personal ambitions for power.

To bring down the duly constituted government.

To frustrate every gain we are making today towards economic recovery, and to destroy the very foundations of our national security program.

In their lust for power, they have been blind to the supreme need of the nation at this hour. In their ambition, they have not scrupled at bargaining away the honor and dignity of our people.

I say this is a shame. And we cannot denounce enough this serious breach of honor and patriotism by persons who call themselves Filipinos.

I say, heaven forbid that the day will ever come when these people will hold sway over the fate of this nation.

In the annals of politics there has always been one supreme answer to demagoguery and hysterical criticism, and this is the response of truth. After all the sound and fury, falsehood cannot stand once the facts cast their light upon it. This is what we have been seeing again and again in our national experience in recent years.

After all the many forecasts about economic collapse which had been levelled on the country just over a year ago, we have seen these cassettes swallow back their words as the nation showed magnificent vigor and resiliency in the face of crisis and adversity.

After all that we have heard about my supposed imminent political and physical demise, we have seen the criticism turn anew into the ritual denunciation of "the vast powers of the president" and we have even heard it claimed that I concocted the rumors about my "ill-health" in order to embarrass my critics.

After all the many predictions about this country going the way of soft developing states, we have had the satisfaction of befuddling our foreign critics and frustrating the ambitions of our oppositionist politicians.

As this is the way it will be with this current wave of anxiety regarding the security situation in the country, and the political and economic developments in the country.

Foreign perceptions of the Philippines will inevitably readjust despite all that is being done to influence them by the opposition, because the realities of the Philippine experience will sooner or later disprove them.

Sooner or later the tenacity and resolution with which we are prosecuting our economic recovery program, a record which I would remind you stands in marked contrast to the fitful programs of other nations similarly embattled, sooner or later the record will vindicate us in the eyes of others.

Sooner or later, the determination with which we are fostering and defending democratic institutions and ideals in our part of the world will be seen for what it is -- as a bold initiative for freedom and democracy in a developing world where these ideas are hardly considered options by so many.

And sooner or later, too, the security situation in the country will be seen for what it is, as yet another instance of resurgence in the communist insurgency which the government and our armed forces will ably meet in due time, and not as a scenario in which the national future will be mortgaged to an alien faith.

Whenever disturbances take place in a developing country, it is I think the reflex reaction of Westerners, especially Americans, that another Iran or Nicaragua is about to take place. Because of the media hype, they immediately assume that the given society will not be able to cope with the rising upheaval, and for the most part perhaps their fears are borne out.

What they fail to take account, however, in the case of the Philippines is that we have a real fount of tradition and experience to build upon and to depend on in facing up to crisis. And this has been immeasurably enriched in the recent decade by authentic reforms which the government instituted and carried out.



Democracy, which has few roots in the Third World, has real roots to nourish it in our land. Our political institutions would be intolerable to our people and would hardly endure a fortnight if they were not established on democratic grounds.

Westerners cheer at the slightest glimmer of democratic processes in Africa and in El Salvador, but in our case they conveniently forget or ignore that these are processes engrained in our national life. Freedom of assembly in our country is as free as it is in the Western world.

Freedom of speech and of the press are nowhere more in evidence than in the hysterical propaganda of the opposition which find their way dutifully into the so-called alternative press and into our morning and afternoon dailies.

We have an independent judiciary, which is so liberally-inclined to a point where almost every conflict can be brought up to the Supreme Court.

And if, as is said, elections are the true test of democracy, let it be said that we have successfully held free elections in our country, not once but many times. But parenthetically, let us also point out that it is precisely because of this that the New People's Army tried hard to subvert and derail the last parliamentary elections. In one instance, in Albay, it succeeded in disenfranchising 35,000 voters by absconding with the ballot boxes.

Similarly, estimates about our capacity to confront insurgency and rebellion are as off the mark as their perceptions of democracy in the Philippines. It is often forgotten that we remain the only country in Asia that has successfully met the challenge of insurgency, not once but twice, and without the assistance of foreign troops. And this we can do and will do again, and not by simply trusting to the successful record in the past.

#### Conclusion of Speech

HK220226 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 20 Jul 85 p 8

[Address by President Marcos during the 19th conferment exercise of the National Defense College of the Philippines on 18 July at Malacanang -- conclusion]

[Text] We are profoundly aware that in this continuing fight against insurgency, change is a fact of life, and our forces can hardly rely entirely on the old weapons and tactics of the past. We are aware that the enemy too is changing its own strategies, tactics and weaponry.

Consequently we are in the midst today of major transformation of our counter-insurgency program, highlighted among others by the re-training of our troops, the re-equipment of our forces, and the refinement of our systems and programs.

Changes are taking place, but they are not of the kind that suggest a widening of the insurgency challenge as seems to be believed by some. Armed insurgents have not appreciably increased in numbers, for any buildup they have made in recruitment has been matched by surrenderees from their ranks and by casualties in the field. But one thing that is new about NPA tactics is the effort to utilize terrorism and sabotage, and the attempt to raise funds through various forms of intimidation and taxation of the few communities they are able to control.

The AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] has of late reformed its command structure and its personnel and unit logistics and tactics. It has placed the highest priority on maintaining troop discipline. It has emphasized anew the merit system in assignments, promotions and advanced training of officers and men. And most important, it has undertaken to refine and upgrade its civil relations program, which touch upon relations with people and communities.

I will say here anew that our nation will fully meet the insurgency threat before us now, and it will do so by complete reliance upon our resources and our combined civic and military programs, and not on foreign troops. We do not need foreign troops to defeat a handful of insurgents in our midst. But we do need, however, the assignment obligated under the military bases agreement, which have been delayed.

We do not belittle the dangers posed by the insurgency to certain parts of this country, and we recognize the urgency with which we must deal with it. We say also that subversive activities have increased of late because of the new policy of tolerance and liberalization.

But there is no question that the peace and security situation is under control. And it is either demagoguery or plain ignorance for anyone to suggest that the security of the republic is in grave danger, or that a communist takeover is imminent.

Let others say what they will, and for whatever self-serving end they may wish to advance. But the realities of the situation, as in all matters that are vital to our country, are what count. We who live in this country, we who work hard to sustain the process of recovery and strengthening, we who are privileged to lead this nation in this time of historic challenge, we know what the realities are. We know that this nation will survive and prosper.

Thank you and good day.

#### ENRILE FILES RESOLUTION ON U.S. BASES ISSUE

HK200007 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and 13 KBL members of parliament filed with the Batasan yesterday [19 July] a resolution calling for the abrogation and renegotiation of the Philippine-U.S. military bases agreement. Minister Enrile also asked the Batasan speaker, Nicanor Yniguez, to call an emergency meeting of the Committee of National Defense and Security on the matter. The emergency meeting of the committee, chaired by Minister Enrile, will enable the Batasan to act on the resolution when it begins session next week.

Copies of the resolution were transmitted to President Marcos, the prime minister, the Batasan speaker, and the majority floor leader.

Enrile's move immediately gained the support of members of parliament and the Association of Generals and Flag Officers of the Armed Forces and the Reformist Movement in the military. President Marcos had earlier urged the Batasan to form a commission to rule whether the bases treaty should be abrogated or renegotiated. Enrile said the resolution is aimed at reflecting clearly the actual and real intentions of understanding between the Philippines and the United States.

## Yniguez Interview

HK200744 Hong Kong AFP in English 0737 GMT 20 Jul 85

[By Roberto Coloma]

[Excerpt] Manila, July 20 (AFP) -- The Philippine Government wants to clear up irritants with Washington and is unlikely to scrap their military bases agreement, National Assembly Speaker Nicanor Yniguez said here today.

Mr Yniguez made the assurance in an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE the day after Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile filed a parliamentary resolution urging the abrogation of the 1983 agreement and negotiations for a new pact.

Mr Enrile's resolution, which can easily be passed by the ruling New Society Movement (KBL) party that controls two-thirds of the National Assembly, came in reaction to moves in the U.S. Congress to alter a proposed 195 million dollar aid package to Manila.

"There is too much reservoir of goodwill to really have an open break here. These are irritants that come even in the relationship with very close friends. But as I said, it is best that matters be clarified," he said.

Asked if parliament would go all the way for abrogating the bases agreement, Mr Yniguez minimized the possibility and remarked: "There may be some changes. Instead of total abrogation, there may be a negotiation."

The speaker's comments appeared to reflect the views of many political observers here who saw no serious and immediate break between Manila and Washington despite the rhetorical battles of the past few weeks.

The democrat-controlled lower house voted to trim the package proposed by the Reagan administration by 15 million dollars, lower military aid from 100 million to 25 million and raise economic aid from 95 million to 155 million dollars. It was openly declared as part of efforts to pressure President Ferdinand Marcos into launching political and economic reforms.

This sparked a tough speech by President Ferdinand Marcos on Thursday blasting America's "intervention" in the internal affairs of its former colony and calling for a parliamentary commission to study Manila's options on the issue. Mr Marcos's attack on alleged U.S. meddling and Mr Enrile's resolution were played up and supported editorially by major Manila papers, though critics saw the moves as saber-rattling likely to die down in time.

"Let them keep their money, the Filipinos say. Let them stay out of our problems and go home. That in a nutshell, is what is happening at this point," prominent columnist Teodoro Valencia, who often reflects administration views, wrote in the DAILY EXPRESS.

The opposition MALAYA newspaper, however, said the government's moves must be viewed "with a grain of salt" and urged the minority in parliament to go slow on joining a proposed bipartisan commission on the bases issue.

The largest opposition party, the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido), yesterday said it was in principal opposed to any foreign bases in the country but stressed that Manila must meet its foreign commitments. Unido urged a plebiscite to determine if Filipinos wanted Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Base, both considered strategic to Western defense, as well as similar U.S. military installations in the country to stay.



SUPREME COURT RULES RAID ON PAPER ILLEGAL

HK191527 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 18 Jul 85 p 24

[Text] The Supreme Court ruled illegal yesterday a 1983 military raid on a newspaper that had said the assassination of opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr was a military plot. With one justice accusing soldiers of "gross disregard of the Constitution," the court ordered the military to return to Rommel Corro, publisher of the PHILIPPINE TIMES, all the property seized in the raid. It also directed the military to reopen the newspaper's offices, which soldiers had padlocked. Corro, 38, was jailed for 14 months pending the outcome of sedition charges against him.

The court voted 14-0 to declare void the search warrant issued by a local judge, one of the rare occasions it has voted unanimously against a military action against Marcos' opponents. It was the second time in six months the court had ruled illegal a military raid on a newspaper critical of Marcos. Last December, it condemned as illegal and "abhorrent to press freedom" a raid on the offices of the newspaper WE FORUM.

"This case, like the WE FORUM case, is another example of the military's gross disregard of the constitutional provisions against unreasonable searches and seizures and (on) freedom of the press, aided and abetted by judges who should know better. I give my hearty concurrence (to the decision)," said Justice Vicente Abad Santos. The PHILIPPINE TIMES, previously published twice weekly, was one of the first Philippine publications to say that Aquino, Marcos' rival, was assassinated by soldiers.

Armed Forces chief Gen Fabian C. Ver, 24 other soldiers and a civilian since have been charged in the murder of Aquino and of Rolando Galman, whom soldiers killed after Aquino fell. The military contended that Galman was Aquino's assassin. Aquino was shot at Manila's airport on Aug 21, 1983, as he returned from voluntary exile in the United States.

In its ruling, the court said the search warrant was legally defective for failing to specify the items to be seized. It said a military officer's mere claim that the newspaper had published articles "tending to incite hatred against the government" was not enough basis for issuing such a warrant. Items seized in the raid included tapes of speeches of Aquino, layout materials, two typewriters and back issues of the TIMES.

VIRATA SAYS IMF PLEASED WITH RECOVERY PROGRAM

HK220344 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0000 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] The International Monetary Fund and other financial institutions have expressed support for the Philippine Government's economic recovery program. This is according to Prime Minister Cesar Virata upon his arrival from Tokyo yesterday. Virata said the IMF is happy with the results of the Philippine stabilization program lowering the inflation rate and the increase in international reserves. The prime minister discussed with the sub-committee of consultative groups the policy papers of the Philippines submitted in terms of concrete actions in a number of areas being reformed, including the deregulation of some crops such as sugar and coconut.

RULING PARTY, U.S. PROPERTY SCANDAL VIEWED

HK191515 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 19 Jul 85 pp 5, 22

[By Marites Dangulan-Vitug]

[Text] President Marcos and the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL), facing a survival test at the polls in the wake of the overseas investments scandal, are taking steps to soften the adverse effects of the scandal. At the Batasang Pambansa which is set to conduct its own investigation, indications are the KBL, whose mood and state is described by a ranking government official as "deferential to Marcos," will take the cue from Marcos (who has ordered a justice ministry probe), and allow an investigation in the Batasan of the reported investments in the U.S. of top public officials.

Majority Floor Leader Jose Rono told BUSINESS DAY the KBL will act on the opposition's proposal for a bipartisan probe. He said some KBL members are "planning certain moves" which he declined to discuss. "But it is safe to assume they will demand an investigation," Rono added. The next Batasan session starts Monday next week.

One opposition member of Parliament thinks this is a clever move, because once the issue is assigned to a Batasan committee for investigation, floor discussion on it will most likely be curbed. The KBL will then argue that the matter is under investigation in which case the body should leave the debating to the committee and await the probe results. Observers agree a Batasan probe will not lead anywhere since the KBL holds a majority. They see the move for an investigation as "all for show," a cosmetic act. But the opposition MP said the opposition can exercise its creativity and find ways to bring up the overseas investments issue in the floor even if it is under investigation.

The plan to file P200-million libel suits against newspapers and magazines which published or reprinted the three-part San Jose MERCURY NEWS expose seems still to be acted upon. Analysts say the President and his advisers are reconsidering the move which they may now find to be a rash and unpopular proposition. "Offhand, (Justice Minister) Estelito Mendoza did not think much of it (filing of libel suit)," a KBL official disclosed. Some foresee the libel suits, if they are filed, as backfiring since they would only antagonize many, which may well lose some goodwill for the KBL, something it badly needs in the coming elections. By discontinuing with the libel suits, Marcos and his men will appear less defensive about the investments scandal and deflect adverse impact, it is argued.

But sources in Malacanang told BUSINESS DAY they are serious about pursuing the libel suits although he admitted they do not expect to win: "We only want to make a statement, to stop the damage at some point." As it is now, Marcos appears to be in full control, not as isolated as the opposition would like him to be. The financial scandal, while it has deepened the crisis of confidence for the government, has not proved to be as lethal an issue as the opposition hoped. Observed Labor Minister Blas Ople: "The issue of ill-gotten wealth has not yet crystallized in the provinces. But it has been established as documented fact and discounted as rumor."

The issue, to some, lacks the element of surprise or shock. "It merely confirmed what we knew all along," businessman Antonio Gatmaitan said in an ACRONYM (anti-cronyism movement) forum.

While it is said that the blood of the Filipino people is in these investments, the impact of the scandal has not registered as strongly as expected, at least not yet. Many say the challenge now lies in the opposition to make the issue reach as wide an audience as possible.

But for all that Marcos appears to be in control, he faces a dilemma. According to Mariano Miranda, Nationalist Alliance (NA) official, Marcos, in holding on to power despite lack of popular support, has opened himself up to American pressure for liberalization, which, if he acceded to them, may lead to his ouster -- if clean elections are held.

Marcos is therefore seen as giving the go signal for synchronized polls (local and presidential) in 1987, as earlier proposed by the KBL, to be better assured of victory. By putting off local elections, scheduled for next year, Marcos will prevent the opposition from building its political base for 1987.

Rono discounts this possibility. He said the KBL will stick by the original schedule: 1986 local elections and 1987 presidential elections. Asked if all this talk of synchronized polls was meant to confuse the opposition, he replied: "Everybody is confusing everybody."

Ople said an indication that the KBL will push through with the 1986 local elections is the recent spate of meetings between the President and warring factions in the party. He said the KBL will meet sometime October or November to evaluate the national situation after which they can "keep an open mind" about elections.

Analysts say the KBL will consider some "critical variables" in deciding about elections: the health of the President, the resolution of the Aquino case or at least, the return of Gen Fabian Ver as chief of staff, economic recovery, the Communist Party of the Philippine's and New People's Army's perception of the situation and their plans, the extent of the financial scandal's erosion of the KBL's authority to govern and the ability of Marcos and his men to manage all these crises. Ople said what the KBL needs now is "bold and imaginative leadership" that will take "major initiatives."

"Major initiatives" could be interpreted to mean "something drastic," as NA's Miranda sees it. That is, Marcos could reimpose martial law. Miranda says Marcos "will tie the hands" of the Americans so that they will have no choice but to support him. The President, in this scenario, will invoke the issue of polarization of forces and dangle the Communist threat to force the U.S. to side with him.

Businessman Jaime Ongpin thinks martial law is only a "semantic device: We continue to be under martial rule. Marcos has brilliantly fooled the rest of the world into thinking we're no longer under martial law." Rono dismisses this: "It (martial law) is an old song." Others predict the return of martial law as Marcos's reaction to the economic crisis. But, they say, it may come under a different name, a euphemism "national emergency."

In a recent Cabinet meeting, the President reportedly pressed for the declaration of "national emergency" in certain vital industries, meaning, labor strikes will be prohibited. Ople, a source at Malacanang said, argued against this saying it would only give the workers more reason to unite against government and erode the international image of the President which has "just improved" with the approval by the International Monetary Fund of the country's foreign loans. The source said the "national emergency" proposal was debated and turned down by the Cabinet.



The newly created national economic recovery council, which has focused its attention on labor unrest, is a sign, analysts say, that government may crack down on labor and opposition groups behind general strikes such as the "welgang bayan." [national strike] This form of protest has hit the government where it hurts most, one observer said. The undue emphasis on labor unrest, Ople explained was unplanned, a "snafu." He said it did not mean any pending crackdown on labor. But several statements from the Armed Forces and the Defense Ministry have warned against the escalation of labor unrest and the growing "infiltration" of labor groups by the CPP.

#### OPPOSITION AGAIN CALLS FOR MARCOS' RESIGNATION

HK190751 Hong Kong AFP in English 0725 GMT 19 Jul 85

[By Joel Paredes]

[Excerpt] Manila, July 19 (AFP) -- An opposition group today said it would "try" President Ferdinand Marcos in a "people's court," and another launched a petition calling for his resignation, following allegations that Mr Marcos was involved in a property scandal.

The New Patriotic Alliance (Bayan) told a news conference it was preparing an "indictment" of Mr Marcos, his wife Imelda and other Filipinos alleged by a U.S. daily to be owners of a multi-million dollar properties in the United States.

And the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido), the country's largest opposition party, in turn launched a campaign to gather a million signatures for a petition to show their "disgust over the continued stay in power of the Marcos regime."

The property scandal report, carried late last month by the [San Jose] MERCURY NEWS of California, has triggered calls for the government's resignation and for an independent investigation. The president ordered Justice Minister Estelito Mendoza to investigate the issue, but the opposition expects a whitewash. When Mr Mendoza launched his investigation yesterday, he excluded without explanation the Marcoses from the people he asked to explain their alleged U.S. holdings.

Bayan Vice President Loretta Ann Rosales said Bayan would form a tribunal of retired and respected jurists for a mock trial later this month. The time and place of the mock trial are to be decided at a coming Bayan meeting.

#### MILITARY REVIEWS CPP ACTIVITIES IN LABOR SECTOR

HK191537 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 18 Jul 85 p 24

[Excerpt] A ranking Armed Forces [AFP] official yesterday urged businessmen to "liberalize (their) management practices" as a step to counter Communist activities in their labor forces.

Brig Gen Eduardo Ermita, AFP civil relations officer, said in a managers' forum on the peace and order situation that management should allow their workers to voice out their views in a "proper and legitimate manner." Organized by Delar Consultancy Services, the forum was held at the Manila Garden Hotel and attended by some 75 businessmen.

"We should do everything possible to protect the rights and privileges of laborers...but we should never tolerate any form of subversion in their ranks..." Ermita said.

He also urged the businessmen to conduct educational programs for their workers aimed at enlightening them on the tenets of Communism. Ermita said the Communists are actively working with labor groups. Citing statistics, he said 53 percent of total labor protest actions from January to June 1985 were initiated by the Communists.

In a detailed and lengthy slide presentation on "CPP activities in the labor sector" that followed Ermita's talk, the AFP said it suspects 20 labor groups to be fronts for the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and 251 as "infiltrated." The AFP also classified the various trade unions according to their political persuasions. Considered "liberal democratic" in orientation are the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines (TUCP) and the National Congress of Farmers Organization which both claim total membership of 2 million.

Under the "centrist" category is the Federation of Free Workers. The Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU) is seen as Marxist while the TUPAS [Trade Union of the Philippines and Allied Services] unions are said to be Soviet-backed.

Ermita explained how members of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) "infiltrate" labor unions. First, Communist cadres put up a "workers' liaison group" whose members serve as contacts in the initial phase of the organization. Second, the cadres organize secret liaison groups, and when established, create an organizing committee tasked with the recruitment of potential labor leaders and members sympathetic to their causes. Then, the main leadership arm of the recruited workers is formed after they have won majority of the workers. This group starts the ideological training of its members.

While Ermita said the Communist insurgency is "more organized today than at no other time," he said its growth is hampered by some "weaknesses." The Communists, according to Ermita, will not be able to mobilize their forces on a nationwide scale without jets, helicopters and naval vessels due to the archipelagic nature of the country. Their ideology is "godless," said Ermita, making it unacceptable to many Filipinos. Moreover, the CPP "rules out private ownership" which is basic to the Filipino's concept of a successful life, he added. The AFP civil relations officer also said it will take "quite sometime" before the CPP can seize power. This, he explained, can build loneliness and uncertainty and has "corrosive effects" on the Communists' "military spirit."

For his part, Lt Col Rolando Garcia of the PC [Philippine Constabulary] intelligence unit in Camp Crame, said the Communist-inspired strikes and protests are "serious threats to the country's social and economic system." Garcia said that during the first six months of this year, there were 79 mass protest actions initiated by the CPP, out of 173 strikes and protests in Metro Manila. Last year, there were 282 strikes involving 306,000 workers all over the country, he said.

Garcia said most of the strikes occurred in industrial areas such as Bataan, where the Export Processing Zone (EPZ) is located, and in Metro Manila, particularly in the municipality of Valenzuela, where 40 firms have ceased operations due to strikes. At least 35 other strikes are still going on in that town, he added. He said the business sector is the main target of the Communists because it is the principal source of revenue through forced contributions.

Besides, Garcia said, the Communists are also utilizing the businessmen for their propaganda by picturing them to the workers as oppressors. "The Communists will agitate the workers that they are being exploited by businessmen, citing to them among other things the low wages they are receiving," Garcia said.

NPA TAKES RESPONSIBILITY FOR SABOTAGING TOWERS

HK200958 Hong Kong AFP in English 0913 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Manila, July 19 (AFP) -- The communist underground has claimed responsibility for the recent toppling of more than 30 transmission towers of the Philippines' first nuclear power plant, and vowed to prevent its opening. The National Democratic Front (NDF) said in a mailed statement received by news agencies here today that guerrillas of the New People's Army (NPA) blasted the towers with the help of townspeople of Bataan Province, the plant site. The NPA is the military wing of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), which leads the NDF, an underground coalition of radical forces fighting the government of President Ferdinand Marcos and "U.S. imperialism."

The statement said the attacks begun on June 22 showed "the people's firm determination and unity" against the "monster" nuclear plant. The blasts followed a crippling three-day "people's strike" in Bataan against the plant. The statement confirmed earlier press and military reports that NPA guerrillas were responsible for the first act of sabotage against the controversial plant, whose opening has been delayed by safety questions.

The 2.2 billion dollar, 620-megawatt plant built by the U.S. firm Westinghouse cannot be started until it obtains an operating licence from the Philippine Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC), now holding safety hearings here. The plant is owned by the National Power Corporation, a state utility that supplies private electric firms. PAEC is widely expected to grant the license.

In a warning to Westinghouse, PAEC and plant officials, the NDF said: "Let it be known that those participating in any favorable decision to operate the nuclear plant are considered to bear personal responsibility for such a decision." "And to the Marcos regime which has already exacted so much money and blood from the people, the NDF announces its intention to carry on the fight by all available means to stop the nuclear plant's operation," the statement said.

Mr. Marcos has expressed impatience over the delay in the plant's opening, accusing critics of turning it into a political issue. Plant opponents maintain that the station, located only 85 kilometers (53 miles) west of here, is unsafe and too expensive. The blasted towers connect the plant to the power grid of the rest of Luzon, the country's main island. Officials earlier said they were unsure how long it would take to put them back in order. Fully armed troopers are now guarding the towers.

5,000 DEMONSTRATE FOR PRIEST'S RELEASE 21 JULY

NC211444 Paris AFP in English 1402 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Cebu, Philippines, July 21 (AFP) -- Priests and nuns today led a rally of thousands of people in front of a military camp here, demanding the release of a priest and a student activist who they charged have been abducted by military agents. The protestors, estimated by police to number 5,000, brought along a steel cage with two men locked inside, one of them dressed in a cassock, to symbolize the alleged detention of Roman Catholic Priest Father Rudy Romano and student leader Roland Ibanez.

The two disappeared within hours of each other in this central city July 11. Witnesses say armed men forced them into separate cars bearing government license plates. The protestors marched from a downtown Cebu district to the camp in mid-afternoon and were still holding out in front of the camp at dusk. Riot police barricaded the camp gates with barbed wire but made no move to break up the protest.



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